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The

Industrial Training School

YEAR BOOK



1926

THE STATE INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL
COLUMBIA, COLORADO

Complimentary

Please accept this, our first Year Book, with my compliments, and may I hope to have an expression from you regarding the book and any constructive criticism of our school. This Year Book was printed and bound by our own boys in the school printing department.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in red ink that reads "Claude D. Jones". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "C" and a stylized "D".

Superintendent

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YEAR BOOK



1926

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THE STATE INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL
GOLDEN, COLORADO



DEDICATION

We dedicate this our first
annual Year Book to Assistant
Superintendent

MR. CHARLES HUSCHER

who, for two score years, has been
the boys' guide, counselor and
friend. By faithful devotion to
duty; by his example of honesty,
loyalty and efficiency; he has won
the love and admiration of all his
associates.



MR. CHARLES HUSCHER

❧ *Preface* ❧

THE YEAR BOOK, IN MAKING ITS INITIAL APPEARANCE, GRACEFULLY BOWS TO ITS READERS WITH PRIDE, PURPOSE AND ANTICIPATION. ITS PRIDE LIES IN CARRYING A VITAL MESSAGE; ITS PURPOSE UNFOLDS THAT MESSAGE, AND IMPARTS THE MANY FEATURES OF INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING OF BOYS; AND ITS ANTICIPATION IS THAT A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE SCHOOL WILL BE GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC. REplete WITH PICTURE AND PROSE, THE YEAR BOOK REVEALS EVERY BRANCH OF EDUCATION AND TELLS A MESSAGE OF REFUGE, CARE, BENEFICENCE AND TRAINING OF THE SCHOOL STUDENTS. WITH THIS TIMELY EXPOSITION OF INDUSTRY AND LEARNING, AND A MODEST DISCLOSURE OF OUR FURTHER NEEDS, WE ANTICIPATE, THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF OUR YEAR BOOK, THE CONFIDENCE, SUPPORT AND FRIENDSHIP THAT SHOULD COME FROM ALL LOYAL CITIZENS OF OUR STATE. IN SUPPLEMENTATION, WE HERETO APPEND A DEDICATION THAT, WE TRUST, WILL ASSURE THE READER OF THE MAGNANIMOUS POLICIES OF THE STATE INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL:

❧ ❧ Dedication ❧ ❧

"We solemnly dedicate our institution and its powers of reclamation to those youths of our state who have been precipitated into the depths of misfortune, and have become morally delinquent by force of circumstance and condition. And, we therefore, invoke the blessing of Almighty God upon our institution and its daily services of care and devotion toward the weak and fallen youth.

May the blessing be such that the imperturbed hearts and diseased minds of the youth become transformed, and their evil ways eradicated; that a new seed will be implanted and from which will rise the aspirations of good citizenship and the love of righteousness.

—Written by William Forrest Robson,
Editor of School News

We assume that the work is more than an assignment. It is an obligation to teach the youths the folly of their ways, and to retrieve them from their sinful desires. Therefore let it be known to all men, that we, in whom the power and authority has been entrusted, do hereby pledge ourselves to cheerfully meet the obligation; to diligently, and with all speed, pursue the work laid to our charge and trust, that our institution will stand and live as an everlasting memorial throughout the annals of future generations, and be remembered for its work of love, charity, and education on behalf of the sons of America who were victims of ignoble heritage and darkened environment."

Adopted by the Present Administration.
1926



❧ Year Book ❧

AT THE CLOSE OF THE FIRST YEAR of the NEWS it was decided to publish an annual edition portraying the various phases and activities of the Industrial Training School life.

With our inadequate printing equipment this undertaking was accompanied by many difficulties. However, we shall be satisfied if the reader finds, within its covers, an interesting and edifying description of our school and its activities.

The Year Book was printed in our own printing department by the boys under the supervision of the Editor; may we not hope that the results will suggest future possibilities along the line of vocational training in all of our shops.

The Superintendent takes this opportunity to acknowledge the splendid work and service of Mr. Wm. F. Robson and his printing department.

On the opposite page is the Year Book Printing Staff and on the reverse page of the Year Book Printing Staff is the portrait of the Editor, Mr. Wm. F. Robson. He has written a number of poems, and from them we requested that some of his dedicatory verses be reproduced on this page.

Claude Jones

Superintendent



YEAR BOOK PRINTING STAFF

Left to Right: Norman Urbach, Pressman; Ralph Shelton, Compositor,
 Larol Detrick, Compositor; Harold Johnson, Compositor; Herman Cohen,
 Foreman; James Bruce, Compositor; George Carnahan, Compositor.

Dedicatory Verses

BY - W. F. ROBSON

MOTHERS DAY 1924

*Dedicated to the
Mothers' of our Boys*

MOTHER DEAR

Oh mother dear, can I forget
Thee on this blessed day?
A day set to thy memory
This eleventh day of May.

Can I forget my childhood days,
When nurtured by thy side;
Caressed and kissed with tender heart;
Endeared with mother's pride?

I well recall the days I bore
Some sickness, pain and gloom,
When mother watched with loving care,
And nursed me back so soon.

Ah no!—I never can forget
Thee mother—mother dear;
Thy life is one big sacrifice;
My faults you love to bear.

So on this blessed day for thee,
In honor to thy name,
I'll try to be a better Son;
I'll try myself to tame.

For soon the lesson will be o'er,
The price will soon be paid;
Then out—this time to be a man
For thus—this plan I've laid.

God bless you mother—mother dear;
Cheer up, I'll soon be home,
And on that dreary path of sin,
No more I'll ever roam.

God bless you mother—mother dear;
Let Angel voices sing
A chorus to thy memory,
And ever may it ring.

So now adieu, O mother dear,
My love for yours, you've won;
My thoughts are kisses on your brow,
Ever—from your loving Son.



WILLIAM FORREST ROBSON
Editor of the Year Book

DEDICATED

*To The Memory of the Late
Fred L. Paddelford, Former Superin-
tendent of the Industrial School.*

FRED L. PADDELFORD

The tasks of life he bravely met
And conquered with a might
All trust and charge disposed to him
He guarded with his life
His vigil o'er the boys he kept
With pride, and purpose too
He led them with paternal hand
And taught them to be true
But now he's passed from earth's estate
To realms far away
Where victors in their robes of fame
Begin another day
He leaves behind a monument
That stands on Golden's hill
Inscribed with glories of the past
To boys by his goodwill.

MOTHERS DAY 1925

*Dedicated to the
Mothers' of our Boys*

A VISION OF MOTHER

Last night I lay half waken
While the lights were burning low,
All things were still, were noiseless,
And the winds had ceased to blow.

But as I lay and wondered
In the silence of the night,
A still small voice within me
Said: "Mother at your right"

I peeked and saw you standing
Like an angel guardian there
Your smiles were most entrancing,
And your eyes like jewels rare.

You whispered words so kindly,
And you kissed me on my cheek.
"I'm always near to love you
Now son just try and sleep"

You laid your hand upon me,
And with love you stroked my head
Then sang to me so sweetly
In a vision near my bed.

The song you sang was: "Boy of mine"
As you sang it oft before,
With glad refrain and fervor
With its richness as of yore.

The vision of you, mother,
Gives me courage to push on,
With your kind and loving kisses;
With your fondling and your song.

So, today I greet you, mother
With the vision of last night,
You're the greatest friend of any
For to help me win this fight.

God bless you, darling mother,
This, my song for you shall be;
"She's a Wonderful Mo---ther"
Which I sing today for thee.





MR. REX B. YEAGER
President of the Board of Control



MISS EMILY GRIFFITH
Secretary of the Board of Control



COL. C. D. JONES
Superintendent of the Industrial School

Administration

ORGANIZATION

THE BOARD OF CONTROL:

The industrial school and its policies are controlled by a board of control, consisting of three members appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. Each board member is normally appointed for a term of six years. It is the duty of this board to decide on policies and methods of operation. It is responsible also for the administration and expenditure of all funds of the institution. It also determines the number and classification as well as the remuneration of the various officers.

The success of the school is largely due to the fact that it has a board which functions properly, efficiently and intelligently. Without this type of members on the board the school would not be able to function at all.

THE SUPERINTENDENT:

The actual work of administration of the school is entrusted to the Superintendent who is directly responsible to the board for the successful execution of the plans and policies of the board. The Superintendent of an institution is also required to so study the situation at first hand that he may advise the board in all matters pertaining to the school. The Superintendent is chosen by Civil Service as are all the other employees of the school.

THE STAFF: Many of the details of administration are cared for by the members of the staff. The staff consists of: one assistant Superintendent who acts as book-keeper, accountant, and purchasing agent. This position is at present very ably filled by Mr. Charles Husecher who has been with the

school for nearly thirty six years. There are also; a private secretary, a stenographer and a parole agent who look after all the official correspondence of the school. The operations of the school are coordinated by various department heads and supervisors.

ADVISORY COUNCIL: A little over a year ago the present superintendent organized an advisory council to act as a cabinet and to confer with the superintendent on whatever problems he should see fit to present to it. This council has helped many conferences from time to time and has helped materially in ironing out what might have been difficult problems.

The Advisory Council —

C. Husecher, Asst. Supt., J. Taylor, Supt. of Bldgs., F. Kalina, Commissary Officer, F. Waters, Elect Engineer, A. Schoech, Farm Supt., W. F. Robson, News Editor, K. Griffith Educational Director.

COMPANY ORGANIZATION:

For the sake of convenience in handling and accounting of the boys they are divided into five different companies or cottage groups. These groups are made according to the age and state of maturity of the boys, and serve to keep the different ages separated so that the little fellows do not mingle with the older ones in their family life. These cottage groups also form the companies for the marching drill and ceremonies. This serves to build up an esprit de corps in the companies and leads to much good natured rivalry. The entire social life of the school centers about the companies. Each has its own athletic teams and a lively rivalry exists. Each cottage has a family room where the boys gather during the evenings for

indoor recreation consisting of various games, reading and conversation. While funds for the furnishing of these rooms has been lacking much has been accomplished in making them attractive by taking advantage of our own facilities to make our own furniture. This project has also furnished worth while instruction to the manual training department. Several companies have full size pool tables, the gifts of interested friends.

Evening parties under the leadership of trained adults are given to the boys of each company from time to time. These furnish not only entertainment but training in social contacts.

POLICIES OF THE SCHOOL

TRAINING: Policies are and to be useful must be based on a living philosophy. Our policy toward the boy is that he is most in need of training rather than punishment. Most of our boys are normal and can be made good citizens by proper training. We purpose to train the boy in industry, give him a trade if possible, train him in manners and in discipline, give him the rudiments of education and to train him in all the duties of citizenship. Training in industry and in the dignity of labor comes through performing the routine work of maintenance, cooking, dishwashing, garden work, farm work, construction etc. Every boy is alike required to do a certain amount of this work. A trade training limited in scope by our facilities is given in the various shops. Discipline and leadership are taught in the companies and the fundamentals of education and citizenship in the grade school.

CREDITS: Each boy is sent

Office of the Administration



Mr. Chas. Huscher, Asst. Superintendent, Mr. L. L. Mohler, Parole Clerk, Col. C. D. Jones, Superintendent, Miss Lasswell, Stenographer and Secretary.

Administration

here to stay until of age unless sooner released by the Board of Control. In order to give the boy a concrete incentive for honest effort, the credit system now in use was devised. This system which is explained in full elsewhere, has proven very successful.

FOLLOW UP: We do not consider our work with the boy as being complete when he has earned all his credits and has been sent home. Indeed the first few months after his release are the most critical of all. The boy after many months of close supervision is suddenly released from all institutional restraint and supervision and thrown largely on his own resources with the result that he often finds it difficult to adjust. Before any boy is released there is a careful investigation made of his home conditions and surroundings and if these are found to be unsatisfactory we do not release him until they have been improved to meet the requirements of the situation. Often boys are not sent to their homes but are sent to a farm to work. These boys usually draw wages for the work done and are given a good home. We make very careful investigations of a home before we will entrust one of these boys to it. We never consider an application for a boy if there is the slightest suspicion in regard to the motives, character or ability of the applicant.

After a boy is released to his home or to another guardian the school keeps in touch with him and helps him to meet his problems. In the larger cities a parole officer is employed who helps these boys adjust by securing employment for them, helping them get started in school and advising them in many

ways. In the smaller places the boys report regularly by mail. Besides their regular monthly reports these boys often write to the superintendent seeking his council and advise. These letters are always carefully and sympathetically considered and an answer is sent to each. This involves a lot of work on the part of the superintendent and the stenographers but it is considered as much a part of our work as the care of the boys in residence.

OBJECTIVES

DEFINITION: This school is to the boy resident a small state with complete sovereignty and its own laws, codes of ethics and conduct, its own social system and is in itself complete. Our objective is measured and stated in terms of the boy and his present and future welfare. Briefly it is to "Make of each boy a patriotic, law abiding, self supporting and generally useful citizen of the republic".

This great objective can only be attained by making each boy feel first, that he is a citizen of this little state and that he has certain rights and privileges as well as certain duties. The new boy must first be reassured and made to feel at home, to get over his first feeling of fright and humiliation. This done he immediately adjusts and becomes a citizen. These juvenile citizens have certain privileges appurtenant to a democracy. We have a student council which is elective. Company officers and leaders are largely chosen by the boys themselves. There are many activities into which they may enter voluntarily as in any school. These activities are such as to give pleasure to the boys involved and to the entire school. The band, the chorus,

the orchestra, the athletic teams representing the school are all organized as in any public school and help build esprit de corps and give to the participants a feeling of responsibility.

ADJUSTMENT: By adjusting himself to the school environment the boy is preparing himself for a later adjustment to the larger environment of the outside world. Most of our boys are the result of improper adjustments in the family and the community. Much of the lack of adjustment has been due to conflicts and friction over which they had no control. Some of it has been due to defects in personality. In these cases we seek to correct by a well balanced program of, work, play, drill, nutrition, and healthy hygienic living, such of these personality defects as will benefit through this type of treatment. Punishment is not a conscious factor in our motives or methods and no unnecessary hardships are placed upon the boys just for the sake of punishment. Discipline is necessary for the smooth working of this little republic and just enough formal discipline is imposed to make for efficiency and harmony.

POPULATION

ORIGIN: The boys of this institution come from all over the state. During the last two years thirty eight of our sixty three counties sent boys here. In the main they come from both rural and city districts in about even proportions. Denver county which contains about a fourth of the population of the state sent a little over one fourth of the boys.

Boys of all ages from eight to eighteen are sent here by the state authorities. Fifteen years of age

Administration

seems to be the popular time for boys to get into trouble for that age marks the peak of the curve and it recedes rapidly on both sides of the mark.

CAUSES: Boys are sent here for many causes but the greatest of all temptations to boys is the unlocked flivver for an enormous number of the boys have been sent here for tampering with this tempting bit of neglected property. In speaking of the causes however it is not proper just to speak of the offenses committed but rather to look back of those offenses and find the motives or underlying causes. In a very large number of cases poor home surroundings or training seems to be the one outstanding cause. Many come from broken homes, where the father or mother, more especially the father has been lost to the home by death, divorce or desertion. Many have step parents who have not proven congenial to the boys and many have left home to escape from what to them seemed unbearable conditions.

DESTINIES: Many have asked "where do they go from here" do not many of them graduate into the penitentiaries or reformatories? We can honestly say that not very many do. At least we do not hear of it. We watch the papers for arrests, get reports from state and federal penitentiaries and the cases where a former boy of this school is sent to a penitentiary or to the reformatory are so rare that they cause considerable comment among the officers of the school. In so far as our records show (we admit our records are probably incomplete) less than one boy in fifty lands in one of these penal institutions. Perhaps many more do but we have no means of checking up on the mat-

ter.

Most of them adjust themselves to life and society and become useful and respectable citizens. Some of them have achieved distinction in various lines and many of them return later in life, as visitors, to see the old school and greet there old instructors as long lost friends and to thank them for the valuable services the school has given to them.

PAROLE DEPARTMENT

The parole system of our training school is based on concrete plans of action, labor, and service yet so flexible in its operation that it benefits the individual boy rather than the group. Three hundred boys, our present school enrollment, have twice three hundred different dispositions. Each is studied and when the boy has been granted parole he is guided and counceled regularly. Suggestions given him concern the home, school, associates, habits and employment. In fact, every phase of the life he is to enjoy with society is constantly and constructively made clear.

This is not accomplished in one interview but eventually, with understanding and patience, the boy absorbs the greater part of such advice. Gradually there comes to him the knowledge that he, too, has an important part to take care of in our ever progressive world.

Home Investigations

Home investigations are always made before the boy is paroled. We learn whether conditions there are suitable for him, since he has been given this special training by the state. If not, we reason with the parent and show, by example, that if this form of conduct, on their

part, is changed their boy will have a better opportunity to advance. There are isolated cases where parents will not cooperate and we are forced, for the protection to the boy, to place him in a good home under proper guardianship. Boys most generally coming under conditions of this caliber are the offspring of parents who in their younger years failed to have proper home surroundings. Poverty seldom enters.

Positions Wanted

Employment for boys, over the school age of sixteen years, is a major problem in our parole work. Many such boys need work, not only to assist themselves, but to help a widowed mother. Perhaps the father, because of illness, is unable to provide and there may be younger brothers and sisters in the family. Every paroled boy who is desirous of employment has, as a rule, a position waiting for him when he leaves the training school. This may not be the labor he wants to follow but he is so placed until work he enjoys can be found. This condition met, he is transferred to his new field and his old position filled by another deserving boy.

Our endeavor is to interest both big and small employers to give our specially trained boy the chance that was denied him before entering this school.

Group Support

Social agencies, service organizations and kindred activities are appealed to from time to time for their support. We are ever alert to bring to the fore-front of their thought what they, as individuals and groups, should do in behalf of the boys welfare. Needless to say they respond almost in perfect unison and through such cooper-

Administration

ation we are stronger in our determination that our paroled boys shall succeed. Our optimism when talking with the boy, following such a meeting, is reflected to him and we are all inspired to reach our goal.

School Attendance

Boys on parole who attend the public private or parochial schools are given as much thought and attention as are those who are employed. Personal contacts are made at least every week and frequently more often. His report cards are examined; his dress is watched; his personal appearance is noted. The teacher is interviewed and from this source we learn of the boys scholastic progress. His play ground activities are observed and a check on his personal nature is made.

Many new character developments are in this manner detected and if they are such as to warrant broadening we offer suggestions which will lead to them being continued. If they should be curtailed we apply a negative attitude and labor hard to obtain results. We know our boys are similar to the boys of yesterday; hard to manage, to use a stereotyped expression; but boys nevertheless. Nowadays, under ever improving circumstances, we treat the boy as we might expect to be treated were we in their place and they in ours.

All of us have seen an electrical storm breaking in the sky. We have watched lightning zig-zag through unmeasured space and later heard the roll of thunder. It has been learned that chain lightning always selects the path where least resistance is offered. Every boy, yes, every individual

regardless of age, is, in a measure, comparable to this electrical phenomenon in the sky; often more willing to do those things where there is no resistance.

There are so many angles and avenues to work from, that in this department the service rendered is hard to classify. In the brief space of a month, and with the parole duties seemingly new, the following summary will aid in acquainting the reader with many details: Seven paroled boys were returned for



MR. H. G. KNIGHT
Parole Officer

violation of parole laws. Truancy and theft was responsible in most cases. Five boys were released after proper investigation as to the home and surrounding conditions. Eight positions were secured for boys but more than one hundred employers were interviewed to get this small group placed. Sixteen investigations of various descriptions, were made and forty-three homes visited. Together with the foregoing, seventy-five boys made weekly or semi-weekly reports in person, and two

addresses were made before Parent-Teachers meetings. Time and hours are never considered when the boy needs assistance.

Our duties will be greatly enlarged during the year 1927 and plans are now being formulated to carry out some very splendid ideas. This department is laboring to secure a fairly large home in Denver where the paroled working boy, without father and mother, may feel the freedom of the family fireside, rather than the second story room he now hesitates to occupy, because of its lonely appearance. A haven would be offered boys of school age who have earned their parole but for lack of homes continue to remain charges of the state. These boys would attend the city schools and enter into the spirit of the community life as do the more fortunate boys with parents. Later, no doubt, suitable and more permanent surroundings could be secured for this class and they would then be transferred to private guardianship. Such a home would bring working boys, now scattered over a large city, under the shelter of a single roof. Properly guided they would not experience the degrading influence of sectional or street gangs. Earnings, save for the actual cost of food and upkeep would be invested in substantial securities with the knowledge that savings would give them a fairly good bank account as against the time they were capable of taking up the more serious duties of adult life.

Spiritual Service

BY THE EDITOR

AFTER six days in every week is expended in the vocational, academic and military training of our boys, the seventh affords us the best opportunity to teach the lessons of spiritual growth and moral development. It is the spiritual, christian exercises upon which we can best rely for the ennoblement of character; the refining of disposition



Rev. D. Bayless, D.D.
Visiting Protestant Chaplain

and the sweetening of temperament among wayward boys. Christian ethics can never be supplanted by new philosophy, and modern thought shall never eclipse the truths of Nazareth.

Our chapel services are spiritual. They are characteristic of the Christian religion but not dogmatic, except where denominational groups assemble for spiritual exercises under their own church ritualism. The regular services at eleven o'clock on Sunday mornings are for all the boys in the school regardless

of their creed. Spiritual songs, such as are sung in any protestant church are used at this service. Prayer and bible reading from the platform is an agreeable part of the exercises to everybody, because there is no denominational difference in these forms. Dr. David Bayless conducts these regular services every Sunday morning. Although he does not reside at the school with permanent duties there, he is the Visiting, Protestant school Chaplain. Doctor Bayless, who lives in Denver is a forceable talker and a good storyteller. He speaks to the boys in plain boys' language and always delivers a good spiritual message in a story or parable form that leaves an impression upon his hearers. His personality is pleasing and magnetic, and holds the attention of the boys throughout the entire service. Dr. Bayless has presented a large number of bibles at different times to the boys for their interest in the bible and spiritual learning.

In the absence of Dr. Bayless who occasionally is called to fill a temporary vacancy in one of the Denver churches, Mr. E. E. Weller, a veteran teacher of the school, and permanently located here, acts as substitute Chaplain. With ministerial degrees, he is a fitting man for the work. He has an amicable disposition, and is esteemed by all who know him.

Spiritual services differentiate from all other forms of moral training and character developement. There is an underlying power that awakens the human soul to a sense of guilt and remorse for wrong doing; and ever reminds one of the enevitable consequences of sin. From the ministration of spiritual



Mr. E. E. Weller
Resident Protestant Chaplain

and devotional exercises, there comes to us a solemn reflection towards Deity, and fills the heart with a reverence and love hardly known in other channels of moral progression. Spiritual learning was always necessary, and will always be the predominant factor for the control of sin and crime. The laws of God are universal; they are immutable and can never be modified by times and seasons, or by new thought and philosophy. Jesus Christ established his church and its ethics, and it does not lie in the power of man to change, repeal or substitute any of his laws or commandments.

The church is the nations asset. "In God We Trust" is our creed and the strength and support of our civilization. We can never allow the Christian Church to go into decay or disuse, on the contrary, we must instil into the minds of youth especially, the great

Spiritual Service

need of a spiritual education where by they may rise to a higher level than can be expected from a secular course.

CATHOLIC

Apart from the regular service at 11. a.m. there are other spiritual assemblies arranged to meet the desires of the Catholic community, the Christian Science and the Jewish. At 8. o' clock a. m. every Sunday except the first Sunday in the month, the Catholic boys attend



Rev. Father John P. Moran
Catholic Chaplain

an early mass in the chapel. The Rev. Father J. P. Moran of Golden ministers the sacred rites for these boys, with an address to them. There is undoubtedly an advantage in having these other assemblies. It enables those boys of their respective religions to spiritualize the way they have always been accustomed. There is nothing a person, young or old, likes better than to worship in a formal way, and in accordance with the ceremonies of their own

church. Therefore, the Catholic mass being administered with all its solemnity and quietness to catholic boys, is for them, the most impressive and effectual, and will probably do more for them in spiritual education than any of the other forms.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

So it is with Christian Science. Boys who have had spiritual instruction at home with the scientist community will have a high regard for the scientist class at the school. They will be more at home and have a greater desire to receive spiritual instruction from scientist teacher than any one else. At three o'clock every Sunday afternoon, a number of science classes are held in the chapel under the superintendency of Mrs. Myrtle T. Little of Golden. The teachers under her supervision are Mrs. L. Margaret Long, Miss Amelia Rothman, Mrs. J. H. Ginet and Mr. H. L. Erb all of



Mrs. Myrtle T. Little
Christian Science

Denver.

JEWISH WELFARE

Perhaps in the big sense of the word:- Spirituality, the Jewish teachers and workers who have been meeting their boys at the



Mr. Noah Adler
Jewish Welfare

school for many years, do not attempt to give spiritual instruction. A representative of the Jewish Welfare League usually visits the Jewish boys on their Sabbath Day (Saturday). The meeting with the boys might be regarded a social one rather than spiritual inasmuch as they do not resort to any devotional exercises. This is obvious, there is no building or enclosure for the exclusive use of Hebrew worship, and as a result, the gentile sanctuary is unsuitable. The Jewish teachers however, do a good work among their boys, and with such meetings as they have, we feel sure that the Jewish boys will be best encouraged and persuaded by their own elders.



SUNDAY MORNING SERVICES IN THE CHAPEL

Social Activities

One of the big things in our school is to make possible a period for social and entertaining exercises. It is by this departure that we can only hope to make our academic and vocational training a success; for without the social intercourse, all work and study would be an ordeal too much for any boy.

This part of our school training is in charge of Mr. Frederick Schultz and Mrs. Edith Hagood who in their combined efforts have already accomplished much for the boys. Musical programs, community singing, birthday parties, readings and plays is a social education which we believe to be indispensable.

COMMUNITY SINGING

In community singing there is a joyful incentive to the boys to become loyal citizens, especially when such songs are practiced as: America, America the Beautiful and the Star Spangled Banner. Then again, to hear the hearty refrains of such religious melodies as: At The Cross, Bringing in the Sheaves, Pull for the Shore etc., coming from these lads, we safely conclude, that in addition to the entertaining features of the songs, there is the sentiment that will often come back to benefit them in later years. So, with such beautiful songs to inspire them to patriotism and religion, who can say that it is not educational. But, there is still another phase in the community singing, and which when told will form with the other two, a threefold purpose. The other phase is readily recognized for its home value when you hear the old fireside songs: Old Folks at Home, Home Sweet Home, Bye Bye Blackbird, Peggy O' Neil, Colorado etc. Thus there is this threefold purpose in our community singing: An education for Patriot-

ism - Religion - Domestic Felicity.

PICNICS AND PARTIES

During the last year many opportunities for social diversion and recreation have been provided. Picnics in the mountains during the summer months and evening parties in the family rooms of the cottages during the winter months have provided many a busy and happy day for the boys of the school.

These entertainments have served a dual purpose. They furnish wholesome fun and amusement for the boys and at the same time teach them useful habits of play and social intercourse. Many of our boys have had surprisingly little opportunity or inclination to play during their unhappy childhood days. This lack has been partly responsible for preventing them from developing in the normal way. This program of recreation has been devised as a part of our general program of correction and development. It is a well established fact that happiness and activity go hand in hand and together are the greatest factors for normal development of character and manhood.

The recreational part of our program has been very efficiently handled by Mrs. Hagood who takes the place of matron, and acts as chaperone. She plans the program of games and the refreshments and arranges all other details of each event. Then she takes charge of the program and with the help of other officers who may volunteer their services she sees that the program is successfully carried out.

Every party or picnic has a well diversified program of organized games and activities so that there is something that will interest every boy. These games are so planned

that the boys can choose their own games and each will enter gladly and enthusiastically into the proceedings and his play will be natural and spontaneous rather than forced and unnatural.

When a picnic is in order the school furnishes trucks and drivers and the boys are taken to some suitable place in the hills where they can play or hike and where there are suitable facilities for cooking the picnic supper. The supper which is the last thing on the program is by no means the least attractive. It is a fitting climax of an afternoon of delight. Weiners, rolls, coffee, pickles cake and usually ice cream make up the typical picnic supper.

Many of the boys are able to furnish music on an instrument of his own and this is always appreciated. The boys like to sit around the camp fire and sing to the accompaniment of banjo, guitar or accordion. The ride home on the trucks is not an anti-climax by any means. In fact it is usually as much fun as any part of the day. The boys sing and laugh and have a rousing good time to the accompaniment of the instruments. Many of the boys will long remember these frolics and especially the part played by Louis Brindisi and his accordion.

During the picnic season there were usually two picnics each month, one for the boys who had birthdays and one for new boys entering during the month. An average of thirty boys went twice a month all last summer and there was no case of a boy taking advantage of the chaperone and trying to run away.

The parties during the winter are held on occasions like Halloween,

Social Activities

STATE
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Christmas, Thanksgiving, Valentine day, and many other special days. Each cottage also has a regular party during the winter. These parties are almost as delightful as the picnics altho they do not afford the change of scene and the feeling of freedom that the picnic inspires.

A typical party was given to the smaller boys in celebration of Halloween. It was held in the family room of D cottage. The room had been decorated with colored paper, witches, cats, ghosts, pumpkin lanterns and other spooky things. The lights were very much subdued to give a further suggestion of mystery.

Each boy was greeted at the door by a cold and ghostly handshake and on being admitted blindfolded to the room heard many wierd and hair-raising noises. When the blindfold was removed he beheld ghostly sheeted figures gliding noislessly about in the gloom and uttering wierd groans. This was too much for some of them and many would have backed out had not the way been blocked and they were forced to go forward. When he had reached about the limit of his endurance he would be greeted by a burst of hilarious laughter from his companions who had preceeded him and were enjoying his fears. Then he was given a mask and a sheet and helped to frighten the rest of his friends.

When all had entered masks were removed, lights were turned on and games were played until time for refreshments. Some of the games were, bobbing apples, kissing the mystic book, "I see a ghost", eating race, pinning eyes on the pumpkin, cracker relay race, gloomy gus, copy cat, ugly face contest,

newspaper race.

The refreshments were, cider, doughnuts and candy beans. Beside the general refreshments prizes of lolly-pops, whistles and large sticks of candy dressed as witches, were given to the winners in the various games and contests. All the boys pronounced the evening a great success and did not much mind missing the fun of stealing gates and ringing door-bells, stunts which delight the small boys on this one day of carnival in the year.

Our program of parties will be continued this year and with the experience we have gained during the last year we hope to make the outings much more profitable and enjoyable than they were last year.



MR. FREDERICK SCHULTZ



MRS. EDITH HAGOOD

Social Activities

MOVING PICTURES

Not the least among our various recreational features is our program of moving pictures. It is recognized that moving pictures have a great educational and character building value. This is aside from and in addition to their well known recreational and amusement value. During the present administration we have had two regular picture shows each week. The program usually consists of a news reel and a feature film of five or more reels. Occasionally a one or two reel comedy is added. In addition to our regular programs we usually have additional special shows on national holidays. These are insofar as possible chosen to relate to the holidays they help to celebrate.

Our films for our programs are furnished gratis by the various Denver Film distributors. This service is given through the Denver Film Board of Trade which coordinates all requests for gratis service. The Denver Film Board of Trade is a mutual association of all the principal motion picture distributors of Denver and the Rocky Mountain States. It was organized in 1912 and is one of the oldest of its kind in the United States. This Board of Trade works under the Jurisdiction of the National Film Board of Trade and Arbitration and the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of



J. H. Ashby

America Inc., of which Will Hays is the National Director. Mr. J. H. Ashby is the president

of the Denver Board and Mr. Duke W. Dunbar is the secretary.

Several years ago the various film producing companies of the country came to the conclusion that some sort of an organization was essential to protect the film industry and to guide it along progressive, constructive and wholesome lines. As a result the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America was organized. After a



Will Hays, formerly head of the National Executive Committee of the Republican Party and at that time Postmaster General of the United States was chosen. Mr. Hays has amply fulfilled the expectations of those who chose him and has since then continued to direct this great organization.

One of the services this organization has taken over is the furnishing of gratis entertainment to various social welfare organizations throughout the nation. During the last year this gratis service amounted to over one hundred-fifty-thousand dollars. The service this institution receives is regulated by the Denver Board. This service for the last year amounted to one thousand-four-hundred dollars.

We wish to express our gratitude to the Denver Film Board of Trade for their very generous service. We also wish to thank



Duke W. Dunbar for his cooperation and assistance. We further and especially wish to thank the following members of the Board of Trade for the films furnished by them.

Associated Exhibitors
Mr. E. Gerbase
Associated First National Pictures
Mr. J. H. Ashby
Columbia Exchanges
Mr. T. J. Sheffield
De Luxe
Mr. E. J. Drucker
Educational Film Exchange
Mr. Anthony P. Archer
Famous Players-Lasky Corp.
Mr. Hugh Braly
Film Booking Offices
Mr. Sid Weisman
Fox Film Corporation
Mr. M. S. Wilson
Metro-Goldwin-Mayer Corporation
Mr. J. R. Garland
Motion Picture Theatre Owners
Mr. H. E. Huffman
Pathe Exchange Inc.
Mr. S. B. Rahn
Preferred Picture Exchange
Mr. E. J. Drucker
Producers Distributors Corporation
Mr. A. G. Edwards
Shooker Film Exchange
Mr. B. M. Shooker
United Artists Corporation
Mr. Jack Krum
Universal Film Exchange Inc.
Mr. G. E. Rosenwald
Warner Brothers Vitagraph Inc.
Mr. C. R. Gilmour

The boys and the administration sincerely appreciate the picture shows thus furnished. Without them the lives of the unfortunate boys who have had to be committed to this institution would be much less colorful and enjoyable.



Student Council



R. Shelton, Pres., J. Doran, G. Daggett, H. Turcotte, W. Dickerson, S. Schwartz, W. Rairdon, H. Cohen, Sec.

Student Council

CONSTITUTION

The purpose for which this organization is formed are as follows, to wit: First to encourage all school activities which are beneficial to the student in broadening his horizon and which aim at a well rounded education; second, to install a feeling of individual responsibility in the student for the government of which he is a part; third, to provide an executive training for the student officers which is not afforded by the text book; fourth, to raise the morale of the school as a whole, and fifth, to foster a sentiment for law and order.

Article I. Name—The name of this organization shall be "THE STUDENT ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL"

Article II. Membership—Section I. Any regularly enrolled student at this school may be admitted to membership, providing that good standing as herein used, refers only to the students deportment and his position among his fellow students.

Section 2. The privileges of membership may be revoked by the executive committee, for conduct that indicates a wilful attempt to disregard the rules of the Constitution.

Article III. Officers—Section I. The executive officers of this association shall be President, Secretary and five student body representatives. In addition to the above named there shall be a business manager and a yellmaster.

Section 2. The above members shall be members of the S. A. S. I. S., in good standing, providing good standing refers here to scholarship and deportment. They shall hold office until the Superintendent deems it necessary to make a change,

then the successor shall be elected or appointed and qualified.

Section 3. The president, secretary and five councilmen (the above mentioned student representatives) shall constitute an executive committee,—each member to have one vote. The student body representatives shall be as follows; Company A, Two (2) Company B, Two (2) Company C, One (1) Company D, One (1). The secretary may be elected or appointed from A, or B, company only and shall have the power to act on the executive committee and represent his respective company.

The president shall be elected from A company only, unless the Superintendent deems it logical and wise to appoint a president from another company. In such a case the president may be appointed by the Superintendent from Co. B only.

Section 4. The student manager shall be appointed by the executive committee, with the approval of the Superintendent. The yellmaster shall be appointed by the executive committee as a result of a competition of students wishing to try out for the position.

Article IV. Duties of Officers—Section I. The duties of the president in addition to those prescribed by "Robert's Rules of Order" shall be to preside at all student body activities, to act as chairman of the executive committee; to appoint all special committees; to call a meeting of the executive committee at least once every week, for the transaction of business, to hear reports and to call the meetings of all committees under the jurisdiction of the S. A. S. I. S.

Section 2. The secretary shall keep a record of all minutes and all reports of the executive committee

and the association.

Section 3. The five student representatives shall directly represent the student body on the executive committee and shall aid in the general supervision of all student association affairs.

The yellmaster shall direct all cheering at games, assemblies, etc. He shall have for his assistants the yell leaders regularly elected by each company.

Article V. Jurisdiction of the S. A. S. I. S.—Section I. All distinct branches of school activities shall be directly under the general direction of the S. A. S. I. S.

Section 2. The student activities under the general supervision of the S. A. S. I. S., shall include the "Boosters Club", the School News sport and activity pages and any other organization that shall be formed in the interest of the school as a whole. It has jurisdiction over any separate class organization and student activities which the action of such organization or activities may effect the student body as a whole.

Section 3. A student court may be appointed by the Superintendent to try minor cases of offense against established S. A. S. I. S., rules and against the general welfare of the school. Upon conviction, the committee shall recommend to the Superintendent punishment for such minor offense and a two thirds majority vote is necessary for conviction. The Superintendent may or may not let the student court handle such cases.

Article VI. Elections.—Section 1. There shall be a primary held by A and B companies, at least one week before the general election to nominate candidates for the

Student Council

executive offices.

Section 2. The three highest nominees thus selected shall be candidates for office in the general elections.

Article VII. Committees.—Section 1. There shall be one regular committee only, namely the executive committee as provided in article 3, section 2. The duties of the executive committee are as provided in article 4 section 3; article 5 section 2; and article 7 section 2 and 3. The executive committee shall also provide for the proper execution of the affairs of departments under the jurisdiction of this association.

Section 3. The program committee shall consist of the president and three students to be selected from company A and B by the executive committee, with the approval of the Superintendent.

Section 4. The duties of the program committee are to arrange the programs and to keep order in all school assemblies. All programs must be approved by the Superintendent.

Article VIII—The official school colors shall be purple and gold.

Article IX Amendments.—Section 1. No addition, alteration or amendment can be made to this CONSTITUTION, neither can any part of it be repealed, suspended or waived, except by a two thirds vote of all members of the association and with the approval of the Superintendent at a regular business meeting or special election by ballot provided, that no such alterations, amendments, suspensions, or waivers shall be made without two weeks previous notice in writing.

BY LAWS

Article I. Quorums—Section 1. Meetings of the association shall be held only as provided in the articles of the foregoing constitution.

Section 2. In the business meetings of this association two thirds of all active members shall constitute a quorum.

Article II. Elections—Section 1. All student association officers shall be elected by ballot for an indefinite term.

Section 2. Votes shall be cast on issued ballots in all companies the morning of the day set for the election.

Section 3. All votes will be collected in a sealed ballot box by a committee designated by the superintendent.

Section 4. Each student shall place his own vote in the ballot box providing no vote shall be cast by any student without presenting his S. A. S. I. S. membership card.

Section 5. The preceeding section may be set aside in case of loss of S. A. S. I. S. membership cards. In such case the student in question shall be allowed to place his vote in the ballot box upon signing his name to a provided slip stating that the student is a member of the S. A. S. I. S.

Section 6. All names shall be counted and checked by a committee appointed by the superintendent.

Article III.—Oath of Office—Section 1. The officers at their installation shall give assent to the following oath: Do you solemnly promise to support the CONSTITUTION, BY LAWS and RULES of ORDER of the S. A. S. I. S.,

that you will discharge the duties of your office to the best of your ability, and that you will deliver over to your successor when he shall be duly elected and qualified, or when the association shall so command, all books, papers and other articles belonging to your office? Answer, "I do".

Article IV. Section 1. It shall be the privilege of any officer or member of this association to appeal from any decision of the executive committee, to the student body, provided that such appeal be made in writing and indorsed by fifteen active members of this association.

By Laws submitted and drawn up by R. V. Shelton.



The Cadet Battalion

FOR a great many years there has been maintained at this school, a battalion of cadets who have added a military touch to the campus of the institution. The value of military training for youths of the adolescent period of life is widely and almost universally recognized. It adds dignity to the school as well as to the individual. It promotes a proper posture and carriage and fosters the health of every boy. Pure military drill is as effective as gymnastics in promoting the general health and tone of the body, and combined with gymnastics makes an ideal combination for health building. Marching to music and command is so well recognized in this respect that it is a component part of all well organized gymnastic courses though they may be organized and sponsored without thought of any military training and their sponsors may even be utterly opposed to all things military.

In the army, parades and ceremonies have been found a necessity in order to break up the drab monotony of the confining and fatiguing life of the soldier. The music, the pomp and ceremony, the pride of organization and of regalia serve to build an esprit de Corps that is impossible of attainment in any other way. Here again we take a lesson from the army, and by dressing our boys in their finest, and allowing them to parade once a week with their own officers, their own band and their own stand of colors, instill in them a pride of organization and of person and helps them forget the less pleasant things of a life shut away from the world.

During the last few years, the cadet battalion had been allowed to deteriorate sadly. About a year ago

we began a new effort to bring it up to its former standard of excellence and if possible exceed former standards. Much progress has been made and now the battalion is in fine condition. In their daily drill and in their weekly parades they make as good a showing as would be expected of professional soldiers of equal training. On Armistice Day they took part in the big parade in Denver and excited a torrent of favorable and surprised comment. Congratulations have been pouring in, since by letter, by phone and by spoken word. The official committee in charge of Armistice Day has written a letter warmly commending the boys for their bearing and conduct and congratulating the administration on their evident good training.

MR. KEAN GRIFFTH
Commander and Instructor

BATTALION STAFF

James Darden	Major
Frank Jennison	Adjutant
John Doran	Senior Color Sergt.
Paul Clark	Junior " "
Wesley Rairdon	Color Guard
Theo. Whittemore	" "

Co. A

Mr. J. W. Wahl, Commander	
Mr. John Anderson, Relief	
A. Mc Cloud	Capt.
Joe Martinez	1st. Lt.
R. B. Belcher	2nd Lt.
R. Stevenson	1st. Sergt.
Harold Long	Sergt. (Rt. Guide)
C. Von Bergen	Sergt. (L. Guide)
E. Hornbeck	Corp.
S. Hoback	Corp.
Merle Smock	Corp.
M. Adame	Guidon Bearer
Vincent Galewick	Quartermaster

Co. B

Mr. Robert Schoech, Commander	
Mr. B. B. Baker, Relief	
Otto Alexander	Capt.
Luis Gregorich	2nd. Lt.
Dick Adams	Sergt. (Rt. Guide)
Francis Murray	" (L. Guide)
Sophus Cumrine	Corp.
Madison Gregory	Corp.
Howard Hubbard	Corp.
Frederick Miles	Corp.
Newton Cottrell	Guidon Bearer
Joseph Beach	Quartermaster

Co. C

Mr. Carl Eiselstein, Commander	
Mr. H. F. Doud, Relief	
Edward Ortiz	2nd. Lt.
George Wilfong	1st. Sergt.
Wm. Dickerson	Sergt. (Rt. Guide)
James Bruce	Corp.
Victor Bunker	Corp.
Frank Benko	Corp.
Frances Grego	Corp.
Jesus Mora	Corp.
Stanley Decker	Corp.

Co. D

Mr. D. F. Hagood, Commander	
James Darden, Relief	
Albert Weeks	2nd. Lt.
Geo. Daggett	1st. Sergt.
C. Seeley	Sergt. (Rt. Guide)
Cecil Dale	Corp.
Frank Hansen	Corp.
Winston Major	Corp.
Edward North	Corp.
Frederick Ohm	Corp.
Emil Smith	Corp.
Wilbur Tansey	Corp.

Co. E

Mr. D. J. Kiser, Commander	
Mr. E. E. Weller, Relief	
J. Francis George	2nd. Lt.
Isadore Levine	Sergt.
Jack Hartzog	Corp.
Gilbert Baldwin	Corp.
Robert Woosley	Corp.

Commissioned Officers



J. Doran, J. Darden, F. Jennison, Mr. K. Griffith, (Commander) A. McCloud O. Alexander, and P. Clark.
Back Row: E. Ortiz, L. Gregorich, J. F. George, and A. Weeks.

Non-Commissioned Officers





The Company Commanders



MR. R. SCHOECH, Company B



MR. D. F. HAGOOD, Company D



MR. J. W. WAHL, Company A



MR. EISELSTEIN, Company C



MR. D. J. KISER, Company E



Automotive Repair

IN spite of many handicaps, the Auto repair shop has done a great deal of work in the repair of cars belonging to the school and to officers of the school. The principal handicap of this department has been the lack of tools. During the most of the year there were very few tools, the only equipment available being the hand tools ordinarily found in the ordinary owners repair kit. Poorly equipped as it has been, the shop has kept the cars of the school in running order and has been able to find some time to work on other cars. The value of the work to the institution and to the boys employed has been, however very limited

this trade in various shops. Another handicap to this department has been a serious lack of space for the carrying on of the work. The garage has been so small that only one car at a time could be cared for at one time. With our corps of instructors and helpers it would be possible for work to be carried on on several cars simultaneously if we had the space to adequately house the department. A small addition to the present garage is nearing completion which will still further facilitate the work of the garage department. This addition will not completely serve the needs of the school in the way of up-keep and

stored in the annex to the power plant but which is not now available for use on account of the crowded condition of the quarters. This new arrangement will make our shop facilities modern and in every way equal to the best commercial repair shops. After the completion of the new building the present shop will be used for the storage of cars for which there is at present no provision whatever. The following is a summary of the work accomplished in the department during the month of October with our force of one instructor and seven boys, no more than four of whom were employed at the same time.

Complete engine overhaul including removal of engine and overhaul of transmission, replacing of piston rings, tightening of bearings, grinding of valves and removal of carbon 2
 Partial overhaul of motors including the grinding of valves, tightening of connecting rod bearings, carbon removal and overhaul of transmission 3
 Tires repaired 20
 General service, greasing, battery service, ignition repair and brake adjustmentshours 40
 Truck completely overhauled . . . 1
 Work on speedster, hours . . . 5
 Work on Fordson tractor . . . 5
 Miscellaneous work on Rickenbacker hours..20

In addition to the above work, the boys under the supervision of the instructor, have completely built a Ford speedster out of discarded parts found about the garage. This work has been carried on during spare time during the last several months. Altogether the garage force has made a very good showing in work



by this lack of tools. Recently a decision of the auditing board has made available a considerable fund for the purchase of tools and this handicap, to a large degree has been removed. Our shop can now use the tools and methods employed by the most up-to-date commercial garages. Work will be greatly facilitated and the boys will learn the use of up-to-date commercial tools and will go out well equipped with knowledge and skill so that they may engage in the work of

instruction and no further additions to the plant are possible in the present location. Our plans for the new building for which we intend to ask the legislature to provide funds includes a unit for housing the auto repair department. If this request is granted a modern building with proper design and adequate working facilities will be provided. The machine shop unit for the new building will be housed next to the auto-repair unit and this will make available for the garage all the fine machinery now

Automotive Repair

accomplished and several of the boys of the department have gone out in recent months and are now making a success of the auto-repair business.




AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOP STAFF

Top Row left to right
Harold Long Robert Forrester
Dennis Williams

SECOND ROW
Allen McCloud Silas Hoback
Robert Belcher Otto Alexander

BOTTOM
Mr. John Anderson Mr. Forbes
Instructor Assistant



 ^N reviewing the past twelve months, we acquiesce in the output for quantity and quality, and are more than satisfied with the results of instruction.

The one big feature which comes under our supervision, is the big change in our school publication. Formerly, our two school papers were called the Magazine and Pickings respectively. At the beginning of the year 1926, we decided to make a change, with the result, that a new school paper was designed in size, column and news features to be more appropriate and more in keeping with the general reorganization and reconstruction of the school that was commenced by the Superintendent.

The first step in this direction was the designing of a heading for our new paper. The heading is arranged with symbols and characters which portray the cardinal principles of our school training:—Education, Industry, Citizenship and Recreation. On a panel in the foreground, the name of the school paper stands out in bold letters of blue and yellow. At one end of the panel is the figure of a boy symbolizing industry and vocational training. On the other end a boy stands with a basketball to symbolize recreation. On the top of the panel, the state seal:—Colorado! is prominent, and from each side of it, the unfurled flags of the United States and Colorado hang in their appropriate colors, symbolizing citizenship. On the top of the panel and at the side of the state seal are books to symbolize education, while in the back ground stands a Rocky Mountain range that gives the school a right geographical location. This heading is printed in three colors, which, with its color and

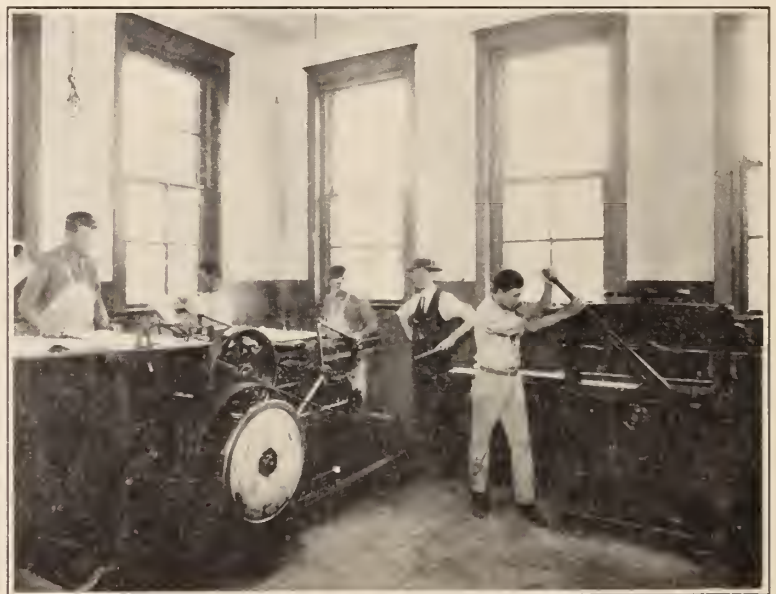
symbols we are prone to say it might be adjudged the best looking paper among the state school publications.

The news features, we believe, are an improvement also. Many of them are now illustrated by half tone cuts and designs that gives display and tone to the paper.

Our work of handling school stationery constitutes the work of printing all forms and keeping account of the distribution in cost and quantity. We here present for illustration a monthly account.

Construction	.75
Athletics	4.56
Military	10.08
Carpenter	.81
Electrical	2.00
Engineering	.08
Garage	.75
Laundry	3.34
Tailoring	1.01
Shoemaking	3.94

Total	\$187.87
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		NEW STOCK MADE	
STATIONERY		Form 4	\$7.70
DISTRIBUTION		“ 5	3.00
		“ 11	8.80
Administration		“ 14	8.25
Stationery	\$29.63	“ 16	5.40
School news	86.52	“ 30	12.50
Hospital	6.14	“ 39	4.80
Musical & Entertaining	.75	“ 54	2.40
Academic	35.33	“ 55	3.60
Dairy	.48	“ 57	4.50
Farming	.00	School News	86.52
Gardening	.06		
Commissary	1.64		
			<u>Total \$147.47</u>

Printing

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The feature for which the printing department is mostly essential is the vocational training of the boys in printing. We feel assured that the work of instruction has been a success. Near the close of this year, moreover, we have made new plans whereby the boys will get a better knowledge of the trade from now on. We have purchased text books from which the boys will learn better the theory of printing and the technicalities of the art.

We have had 36 students in this department, but it was found necessary to transfer 11 to other departments. The reason was that the boys were not suited to this kind of work, and so, in all fairness to them it was for the best that we assigned them to work that was more interesting to them.

In connection with the printing, we discovered two of our boys with strong inclinations to write reports and stories. Giving them a test, we at once saw they had some ability. The editor of the school news and instructor of printing took them in hand, and instructed them in the art of writing copy. Today, the boys are far advanced and have the responsibility of compiling and writing the news for the pages devoted to the activities of the student body.

A number of our boys have been paroled and gone right into print shops that are located in business centers of Denver, Chicago, and Detroit.

In looking forward a few months, we entertain great hope of having a valuable acquisition to our plant. The thing we have in mind is a linotype machine. Many of the schools have had a linotype installed for some time. Such an addition allows the student to acquire greater know-

ledge of the printing trade, and enables him to do work in any news paper office. We trust that our anticipations will meet with fulfillment.

A little larger job press than we have is necessary and very much needed. The one at present in use is the smallest of its kind made. It is also very old and worn out and does not meet the requirements satisfactorily. A larger size would take care of all job printing, and of course, give us better printing.

Another big handicap to the department at present is in the mailing of our school paper. To prepare the paper for mailing, we have to address about 800 copies by hand. It is a long job and takes up a lot of time. We are hoping to be furnished with a small addressograph machine that will enable us to do our mailing in a much better way and in much less time.



A PICTURE OF
the Print Shop Staff; left to right
from top

Herman Cohen, Foreman
Ralph Shelton, Reporter
Mr. Wm. F. Robson, Instructor
Larol Detrie, Compositor
Norman Urbach, Compositor
James Bruce, Compositor



Christmas At The School 1925



SANTA CLAUS AT THE CHAPEL



BOYS DINING ROOM

Summer Time of 1926



SWIMMING POOL



THE CAMPUS

Laundry

OUT of darkness into light. This is what has literally happened with the laundry in the past few months.

We have moved from our dark old quarters into new, light, and well ventilated quarters.

Our new laundry room has two thousand feet of floor space, windows in three sides and a large ventilating fan in each end. We have curtains and shades on all windows, which makes the room more cheerful. Besides this room we have one with over five hundred feet of floor space in the basement where we do the dry cleaning.

The Board of Control and Superintendent have purchased about five thousand dollars worth of new equipment for us. This is all installed and working fine.

This new equipment includes an up to date dry cleaning plant, washer extractor, solvent clarifier, garment press and many other things too numerous to mention. In the laundry proper we have repaired many of the machines we had, making them as good as new, added one extractor, marking machine, four presses, air compressor, ironing boards, clothes racks tables etc. The new presses are operated by compressed air and have the latest safety device which simply consists of two buttons so placed on the machine the operator has to engage both hands in lowering the bead. If he removes one hand before the head makes contact with the buck the head stops lowering and goes back to the position of open.

Before having this new equipment we did not iron any of the boys clothing except a few pieces by hand. We now iron everything

except night gowns and underwear. This has increased our work about 25 per cent and we are now running full capacity so if our work increases much more we will be forced to add another washing machine and more presses. We are now doing over three hundred dollars worth of work per week. This work is the same as would be handled in a commercial plant and gives the students plenty of practical work.

homes are now engaged in commercial laundry work and are doing well. The laundry business is young and growing and should prove a profitable business for the boys who finish our course.

This department is now providing work and instruction for nineteen boys. Some of these boys work in the morning and some in the afternoon. Others who have finished our course in day school work all day. The laundry force



The theory of laundering is taught in night classes under the supervision of Professor Griffith and the practical work is done each day in the plant under the supervision of an experienced launderer. The students are interested in their work and doing much better since we have been furnished better quarters and modern equipment.

It is our purpose to teach the students the laundry trade so when they are returned to their homes they can make an honest living.

Several of the laundry boys who have recently returned to their

consists of twelve boys each of whom has a specialized task to perform. As the boys gain proficiency in their tasks they are promoted from one station to another so that one boy will learn all the operations of the plant. This instruction includes, not only the regular wash room practice but the upkeep of the machines and their repair.

Besides the twelve boys who do the laundry work we have one boy who operates the dry-cleaning plant which is operated in conjunction with the laundry. This plant has been installed but a few months but this boy has learned to

Laundry

operate the plant with very little assistance. With a few more months training he should go out of the school, a competent dry cleaner.

The dry cleaning plant takes care of all the boys uniforms, which are sent in on regular schedule. Also many of the officers send their clothing to the plant to be cleaned. In this department the washer is operated two half days per week and the operator spends the rest of the time at the Hoffman press or assisting with the duties of the laundry.

Since the new plant has been in operation there has been a marked improvement in the general appearance of the students. Formerly their work clothes were merely washed and rough dried and presented anything but an attractive appearance. Now with their shirts and trousers neatly pressed they take pride in their appearance and try to keep clean and neat.

The following is a fair average of what is done in the school laundry for one week.

FINISHED

Aprons Ladies	2	\$.20	\$.40
Aprons Waiters	160	.05	8.0
Bed Spreads	24	.10	2.40
Belts	5	.05	.25
Blankets	54	.50	27.00
Bloomers	1	.15	.15
Brassiers	1	.10	.10
Caps	33	.05	1.65
Chemise	5	.20	1.00
Collars	15	.03	.45
Corset Covers	1	.10	.10
Coveralls	15	.35	5.25
Curtains	14	.20	2.80
Drawers	2	.07	.14
Dresses	10	.35	3.50
Handkerchiefs	63	.03	1.89
Jackets	76	.15	11.40
Napkins	202	.03	6.06
Night Dresses	2	.25	.50
Night Shirts	6	.15	.90

Overalls	15	.15	2.25
Pajamas	7	.15	1.05
Pillows	2	.25	.50
Pillow Slips	257	.03	7.71
Pot Holders	14	.02	.28
Rags	118	.02	2.36
Childrens Pieces	12	.10	1.20
Rugs	5	.15	.75
Scarfs	2	.05	.10
Sheets	534	.04	21.36
Shirts	407	.10	40.70
Shirts	2	.20	.40
Socks Pairs	50	.05	2.50
Table Cloths	296	.05	14.80
Table Pads	1	.05	.05
Ties	1	.05	.05
Towels	415	.02	8.30
Tea Towels	356	.02	7.12
Turkish Towels	35	.04	1.40
Trousers	305	.15	45.75
Under Shirts	1	.07	.07
Union Suits	23	.15	3.45
Waists	1	.25	.25
Wash Cloths	3	.01	.03

ROUGH DRY

Laundry Bags	37		
Night Shirts	219	.05	\$ 10.95
Socks (pairs)	402	.02	8.04
Bags of wetwash	1	.20	.20

DRY CLEANED AND PRESSED

Coats	10	\$.50	\$ 5.00
Overcoats	2	1.00	2.00
Dresses	4	1.00	4.00
Shirts	1	.20	.20
Sweaters	3	.50	1.50
Ties	1	.10	.10
Trousers	9	.35	3.15
Vests	1	.15	.15

LAUNDRY STAFF

The following are the names of the laundry staff. A picture of each is shown hereon. Reading from left to right from top

Donald McIntosh,	Thomas O'Neil,
Madison Grogory,	Edgar Toelle,
Homer Turcotte,	Francis Murray
Carlton Melvin,	Morris Alterson,
Newton Cottrel,	Joseph Beach,
Gilbert Goll,	Merle Blaylock
Eddie North,	Orville Longier,
William Dickerson,	Frank Graves,
Lloyd Dennis,	Thomas Kelly
Andrew Posey,	Joseph Cline

Center; Mr. Roy Davis, Instructor



Farming

SITUATED at the foot of famous Lookout Mountain and surrounded on all sides by mountain scenery, whose grandeur defies description, the location of the State Industrial School, is unsurpassed from a scenic standpoint. This, no doubt has its esthetic value, but in accordance with the inevitable law of compensation, that for every excess there must be a deficit. Nature herself could not afford a lavish hand in agricultural resources also. Of the more than nine hundred acres owned by the institution, only a little more than fifty can be irrigated, and most of the dry land is unproductive, much of it unsuitable for pasture, except for a very limited period in the spring of the year. Less than one acre per capita population of the school could be considered average productive soil. As an agricultural enterprise the institution is, therefore, very limited potentially. Whether this is to be regretted or considered a handicap, is not within this province to state. But it imposes such serious unavoidable limitations as to preclude any idea of a self-supporting institution.

Partly overcoming these limitations, however, the farming department has a long and broad column on its side of the ledger for the past year. King corn was made to yield us some 200 tons of corn silage for the dairy cows. Wheat, king of the small grains, replenished the pantry with seven hundred sacks of flour a year's supply, and the granary with 358 sacks of bran. The phenomenal yield of 98 bushels of oats per acre tells its story of efficiency in this department. About sixty-five tons of alfalfa, and native hay, together with crops of rye and sudan grass, bring the estimated total value of field crops to \$7,000 for 1926

on a few comparatively small patches of ground.

This department boasts a progressive spirit and in harmony with the aggressive policy of the present administration, is continually trying to increase its efficiency. To properly keep the desired farm records and materials accessory thereto a farm office is contemplated, also a granary for proper storage of surplus grain.

yield of apples was about fifteen hundred bushels, five hundred of which were stored for winter use. These activities furnish profitable employment for quite a large number of boys during the summer months. Provisions for a small cannery commensurate with our needs that will aid in utilizing this produce to better advantage have been made. This, together with extension and replacement in the apple



Some soiling crops for the dairy herd to maintain the summer milk production and pasturage of a small herd of beef cattle on our pasture land, would no doubt prove profitable and are some of the enterprises included in our future plans.

Twelve acres of twenty-seven varieties of garden produce furnished fresh and canned vegetables valued at over four thousand dollars the past season. The cherry orchard with its five hundred young trees, replenished our fruit cellar with approximately ten thousand quarts of canned cherries, worth at a very conservative estimate, about twenty-five hundred dollars. The estimated

orchard and berry crops, constitutes our most immediate needs in this department.

That the importance of good, clean milk as a food for growing boys is fully realized, is evidenced by the ownership on the part of the school of a splendid herd of healthy Holstein cows milked and cared for under the most improved and up-to-date sanitary conditions, by the boys themselves. The average production of about 4 gallons per day per cow furnishes the boys and employees approximately one hundred gallons of milk per day. The boys are carefully taught by the dairyman-in-charge how to produce clean



Farming

milk and care for the herd. The cows are kept clean and their udders washed just before milking. Sanitary milk pails and utensils are used and the milk is taken directly from the cow to the milk room where it is sampled for butter fat testing, weighed and recorded, put through the milk cooler and thence to the refrigerator in the kitchen from where it is served direct to the table within twelve hours after being milked. Most of the herd are registered animals and replacement of those that are not, by purebreds,

brood sows farrowing this season guarantee a still greater supply for the coming year. Our central hog house is being remodeled at the present time. A special feature of this is cement flooring to make conditions as sanitary as possible.

Not of least importance among the livestock is our poultry. The strains of poultry kept in previous years not having been kept up to standard, it was thought best to replace most of them with new and improved stock the past year. Severe methods of culling reduced

a good dual purpose fowl and the latter admittedly the best egg laying type.

Records of feed consumed and of the egg production of the remnant of the old flock since Jan. 1st, 1925 furnish ample proof of the profitability of the poultry industry. A total production of 1,117 dozen eggs over a period of ten months, ending October 31st, from an average of eighty-five birds gives an average of almost 150 eggs per hen, almost fifty percent production. The meaning of these figures is better understood by comparison with those quoted by our State Agricultural College to the effect that the average yearly production per hen in Colorado is less than seventy eggs. The fact that the remaining two months of the year, November and December is the period of lowest production and will cut down the percentage production for the year is largely offset by the fact that the flock on which these records were kept consisted of a bunch of pullets kept under conditions previous to January 1st. that required a month of conditioning after that time to get them started laying. The records show a profit of \$2.41 per hen above feed cost for the period and an average cost of sixteen cents per dozen to produce the eggs. The egg market was low for an unusually long period during this time, averaging only thirty-five cents a dozen for the ten months.

Interest in the poultry, on the part of the boys, has been very greatly enhanced by the use of the trap nest. They become keenly interested in the production records of the individual birds. This system has made it easy to keep the flock thoroughly culled and main-



is contemplated.

Some half dozen teams of draft horses, half as many saddle and general utility animals and some Shetland ponies furnish the needs of the institution in this respect and gives it a real farm aspect.

One of our most profitable classes of livestock is a choice herd of thoroughbred Duroc Jersey hogs. About fifteen hundred dollars worth of pork, raised at the school, was consumed by the boys during the past year and over a thousand dollars worth marketed. Nineteen

the old flock to about one hundred birds last January and subsequent culling by use of the trapnest further reduced the number of layers to about fifty. Those disposed of were replaced by the purchase of baby chicks from the best known local hatcheries last spring. Eighty five percent of the pullets were raised to maturity and began laying in the fall just as the remnant of the old flock began molting. Two breeds, the Rhode Island Red and White Leghorn, are kept as the two most popular and representative types; the former representing

tain a highly economical production. It will also prove a most valuable aid in the selection of eggs for incubation. Eggs from birds of good average production only will be incubated. In this way the strain of the flock can not only be kept up but improved from year to year when combined with the importation of a few highly selected, pedigreed birds from time to time.



HOG RANCH at top left to right,
Wesely Rairdon, Alvis Brown,
Lawernee Dick, Lawernee Beal, George
Jacobs.

Mr. Robert Schoech Instructor

DAIRY at center left to right,
Glenn Pharroa, Oliver Farrington
Hugh Douglas, Frank Gettler, Curtis
Harrison, Arther Blush, Wesley Shark
Edward Stone, Eugene Wright, William
Long, Mr. August Schultz, Instructor

FARM at bottom left to right,
Vern Scott, Charles Amos, Jack Collins,
Clint Baker, William Hettrick, LeRoy
Alder and George Reynolds

Mr. Abolph Schoech, Farm Supt

Shoe & Harness

THIS department is charged with the making and repair of all the foot-wear and other leather goods required for this institution. We make shoes, sox and harness, besides other occasional jobs in leather or web. We also make the visors for the boy's caps. The caps are completed in the tailor shop. To keep up with the demand, we must make about fifty pairs of new shoes per month, and repair about one-

At this table the shoes are lasted up and soled and heeled.

The shoes made in this department cost about two dollars fifteen cents (\$2.15) for material. The same quality shoe if bought in the open market would cost about three dollars and fifty cents. The socks made in this department cost fifty-five cents per dozen pairs. This department not only serves as an educational adjunct to the institution,

machine, which is not fitted or designed to do this class of work, vamping and flat work. We need, and hope to have next year, two new machines for stitching.

Harness making is also quite an industry here. We have made a great many new sets of harness for use on the school farm. In fact, any kind of leather work can be done in this shop. As a class, harness makers are rapidly disappearing and are at present almost extinct. There is very little call for this class of work since the advent of the Auto, but we must always have a great many horses, and there is still a place for the skilled harness maker. The boy who takes a course of training here may later become a farmer and will find the skill he acquired in harness making very useful on the farm.

In this department we operate an automatic knitting machine and toe looper. These machines are capable of turning out five dozen pairs of finished socks in an ordinary working day. Of course we have no use for so many socks and this machine stands idle a good share of the time. These machines are of the type used in up-to-date hosiery mills and a boy who becomes a skilled operator and mechanic will be able to find profitable work in his line wherever hosiery mills are found.

We are at present using an old fashioned set of lasts dating from the time of the Spanish-American war. These are not nearly so comfortable as the modern lasts, which are the result of the study of many research scientists. We hope soon to replace our present lasts with a thoroughly modern set. If the legislature grants us the appropriation for our new building, the shoe shop



DARNING CLASS

hundred and fifty pairs.

At present this department is occupying temporary quarters in the basement of the culinary building. We have a main workroom about—24x50 ft., and a small store room. In the work room, we have the following machines and equipment; power buffer, grinder and trimmer, leather press, two foot treadle sewing machines, leather splitter cutting blocks, knitting machine, and toe looper for socks. In the center of the room is a work bench with lasts and stands for six workers.

but effects quite a saving as well.

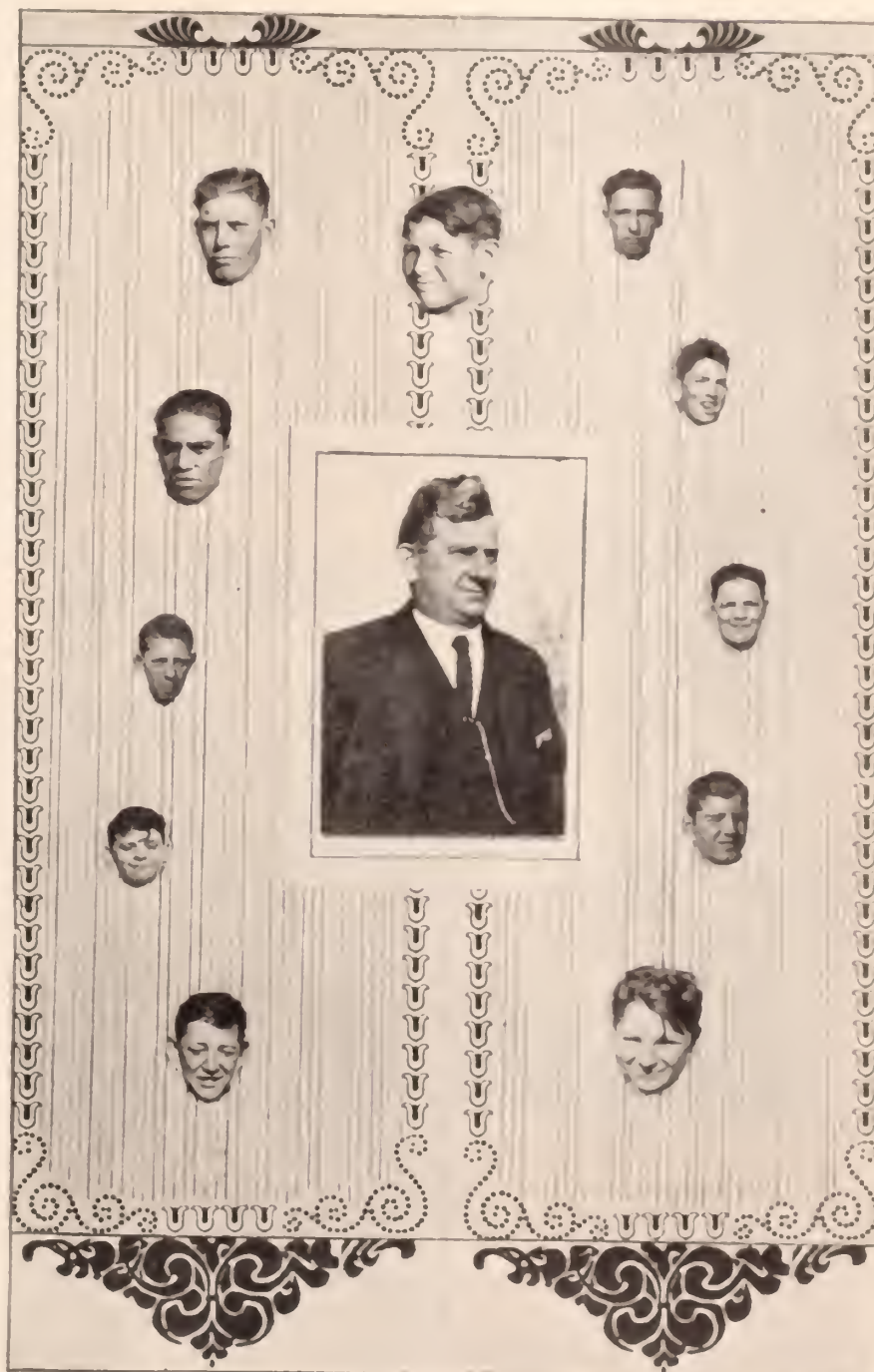
The product of the shoe shop, is an almost exclusively hand made, nailed sole shoe. To turn out a sewed sole shoe, would require expensive and elaborate machinery. This machinery is controlled by the Goodyear Welt people and is not practical for small shops. Cutting uppers and soles, lasting in and putting on soles and heels is all done by hand. Stitching uppers, heel trimming, edging, scouring are all done on machines. The stitching is all done on an ordinary repair

Shoe & Harness

will occupy one section of it and will have much larger, better arranged and better lighted and ventilated quarters. We expect to get the new lasts at the same time we move into the new building. We will at this time also have to have new dies and patterns as we will be making an entirely different shoe. With a new building, new machinery and new shoe styles we expect to set a new record of achievement and efficiency.

The following is a resume of the work done during the last twelve months.

New shoes made	pairs 580
Old shoes repaired	" 1842
Cap visors made	497
Footballs repaired	8
Baseball gloves repaired	14
Seeder	1
Auto mat	1
Auto cushion repaired	1
Base balls	" 74
Socks knitted	pairs 353
Sam Browne belts made	6
Flag carriers	" 2
Basket ball goal nets leather	2
Breast traps made	6
Bridle fronts	" 2
Collar straps	" 1
Crown pieces	" 3
Halters	" 10
Hip straps	" 8
Bridle reins, riding	pairs. 4
Spread straps	6
Throat latches	6
Turn backs	2
Repairs	
Machinery beltings	8
Breechings	9
Bridles, work	11
Collars	3
Halters	27
Lines	23
Pole straps	2
Tugs	34
Saddles	11



SHOE SHOP STAFF

Reading left to right are: Calvin Bruce, Isadore Levine, Oliver Farrington, Victor Reyes, Robert McNutt, George Wilfong, Hugh Douglas, James Farrell, Sophus Cumrine, George Daggett and Philip Prince. Center; Mr. A. J. Lincoln, Instructor.

Educational

ONE of the major tasks during the last two years has been the reorganization of the educational department. The first step was the placing of all the schools in one building and so coordinating the efforts of the various teachers that the several schools became one school.

With this end in view a director was named and Mr. Staples was placed in charge of the Junior High School department. The course of study was reorganized and simplified making it more adequate-

of the elementary school and coordinated the work of the different teachers.

At the beginning of the fall term in 1925 a series of educational and intelligence tests were given to all the boys of the school. The first test was an ability test which included Arithmetic Reading, Spelling Language, History, Civics, Literature and Science. From the results of this test all the boys of the school were classified as to ability being designated as of first, second third, grade etc. After this was

the results of the tests and the records of work done by the boys in their regular studies The plan adopted was to promote not more than one year extra and not to place a boy in a grade lower than the one he was in during the preceding term.

The results of this scientific method of placement were at once evident. Each boy was placed in a grade where he could do the work expected of him and therefore felt more at home. He was able to keep up with the class and became more contented ambitious. The stigma of failure was largely removed. Although many were held back by this method there was very little complaint. The few who were dissatisfied at first with their placements soon came to realize that they were doing better work than they had ever done before and were having less trouble than formerly. They soon ceased to complain and the general morale of the department became very high. Some adjustments had to be made during the year and these were made freely when proven necessary for the best interest of the boy. The knowledge that he could be moved either up or down at any time proved an added stimulus to the boy.



THE FOURTH GRADE

ly fit the needs and abilities of the boys of the State Industrial School. This department was also departmentalized allowing the various teachers an opportunity to teach the subjects for which they are best fitted. This is in accord with the established custom in all schools of the better class. During the first year the director spent much of his time studying and becoming acquainted with the school and its needs. He also acted as principal

done the boys were then assigned to grades in school corresponding to the ability shown in the test. Boys were not always placed in the exact grade that the test indicated as that would have involved a great deal of double and triple promotion and demotion. This would have left too great a hiatus in the work of some and would have caused unnecessary repetition on the part of others. The exact placing was therefore a compromise between

The educational test was supplemented by the Terman Group Intelligence tests and the result of this and the Educational test was correlated and found to be very close.

At the beginning of the fall term of 1926 the educational test was repeated and in connection with the results of the last year was used as a partial basis of promotion. We found that during the year the boys as a whole made a good year's pro-

Academic and Professional



Mr. S. J. Staples, Agriculture
and General Science



Mr. E. E. Weller, 5th & 6th Grades

Mr. L. G. Sickler,
Band and Orchestra

Mr. D. F. Hagood,
Manual Training

Mr. F. Schultz, Singing



Mr. Kean Griffith, Educational Director
Psychologist, Social Science

Mr. G. Armitage,
Athletics

Mrs. E. E. Weller,
Primary Teacher

Mr. L. L. Mohler,
Teacher Special Classes

Educational

gress and many of them made as high as two years progress. The test used in this way is a good test of the efficiency of teaching in a school and on the basis of this test we consider the progress made by the pupils of the school to be very satisfactory.

We found that many of the text books used in the school were worn out and antiquated. Several new text books were therefore introduced to take the place of obsolete ones.

The following text books were introduced:

Civics, Community Life and Civic Problems—*Hill*

Science, Junior Science—*Hessler*
Mathematics, Junior High School Mathematics—*Schorling Clark*
English—*Mc Fadden* English Series

History, American & Great Americans—*Bourn & Benton*

The school day has been changed from a full day every other alternate day to a half day session every school day. This allows the boy to study a half day and work in the department for the other half day. This is a much more economical division of time and the boys are not so tired as when they had to work hard all day one day and study all the next day.

A committee consisting of three members of the academic faculty has devised and put in operation a new system of credits based on positive results in school, company and shops. This system replaces the old demerit system and has the advantage of being positive instead of negative and places the emphasis on earning by doing. It has the added advantage of taking cognizance of the other things besides behavior. It is also possible by this



system to correlate the gradings of the three departments, School, Shop and Company. This gives a much more complete picture of the whole conduct of a boy and establishes a just and equitable method for a boy to earn his parole.

The credit system has done much to improve the morale of the entire institution and the type of work done by the boys. It has eliminated discontent to a large degree and has replaced it with confidence and ambition. By placing the emphasis on results it has stimulated endeavor and assisted greatly in the building of character.

The head of the educational department has also been made responsible for the educational work in all of the vocational departments. A great deal has been done along the line of making the shops a real school. The first task was building up in the various shops, an educational atmosphere and the idea of constructive teaching. To accomplish this it was first necessary for the director to gain the confidence and the cooperation of the department instructors. This result has been attained in nearly every case and the various departments are cooperating with the Director to make the educational phase of the work in their departments predominate.

With our foundation already

laid it is now possible to go ahead with the work. Much should be accomplished during the next year now that all difficulties have been removed. The director has at all times found the various employees willing to cooperate in this educational project and the main difficulty has been one of technique. It was necessary in many cases to inhibit a strong habitual attitude of suspicion of theoretical or academic teaching.

Our shops are now scattered, poorly housed, crowded and in some cases poorly equipped to do even the practical work demanded of them without attempting anything of an educational nature. We have projected plans for a consolidated shop building which shall house all of the vocational departments except tailor and laundry departments which are now adequately housed in their new building. This building will be dedicated to the cause of education and will be known as the Trades School.

If the legislature gives the necessary money to carry on this project this school can in fact be as in name an industrial school. Without this money no more progress will be possible but on the contrary there will be a loss, as many of the facilities we are now using will become entirely obsolete and worn out in a year or so and we will have to still further curtail our efforts.

To properly carry on the work in education that we have planned and to make full use of the facilities of the school, we should add the following teachers to our staff:

One full time teacher of woodwork who should be also a competent carpenter, be able to teach simple drafting and designing.

Educational

One full time machinist to handle machine shop and teach machine shop technique. This should include turning, smithing, milling and welding. We have a well equipped machine shop, the machinery which is rusting rather than wearing out. The machinist trade is one of the most popular today and has great promise for the future with the growing use of machinery of all sorts.

One expert mechanic to teach Auto Mechanics in all its phases. This man is not recommended to replace the present mechanic who is a competent mechanic. Both are needed. The new man should be employed as a teacher and carried as such. His work should be not

confined to the shop but he should have a good deal of time for organized class work.

In order that educational and the recreational departments may better cooperate for the increase of the morale of the school a teacher for part or full time should be employed to teach singing and to lead in all the esthetic recreational activities including, dramatics, literary efforts, art and allied activities.

These recommendations would materially increase the expense of the school but would prove an asset to the state in providing a better class of citizens. On the other hand the work of these teachers could be utilized in many ways about the school and would save the school

a considerable sum yearly in repairs and equipment.

Number of Tests Given


1. Educational achievement tests	500
2. Termon Group Intelligence tests.....	250
3. Individual Physcological examination including examination by Psychiatric Clinic of State Physcopathic Hospital.....	81
4. Total examinations and histories taken in preparation for clinic	120





DINNER TIME IN THE BOY'S DINING ROOM

Commissary

 GOOD deal of reorganization has taken place in this department in the past year.

The issue of all supplies has been put on a more business like basis. Every item received has been recorded on records and the same done in issuing supplies. Every item sent into the kitchen and bakery is properly charged to that department, and through careful management, the expenses of their departments are kept down to a minimum.

At present, we are feeding approximately 230 boys and about 30 officers, and we think the meals, though they are not of the elaborate kind, are as good and in some cases better than most institutions of this kind.

The physical condition of the boys and the hospital records will show that the food the boys are getting at the present time is the proper kind for a growing boy.

This department is sorely in need of new equipment. Some of the old equipment needs repairing; having been in place quite a number of years.

Regarding the supply section, supplies are handled in much the same way as they are in the army. Every item is checked in and out. Inspections of clothing are made at various times and nothing that can be worn is discarded. A strict check is kept on all wearing apparel and if repairs are needed these items are sent either to the tailor or shoemaker.

This department has under consideration new beds for Company B. This Company needs new beds, as practically all their beds are in such condition that they are almost beyond repair. Other Companies

beds have been inspected and with some replacements all will be in a fair condition. All is being done to make the boys comfortable and happy with plenty of the right kind of food to eat and good clothes to keep them warm and a good bed to sleep in and we do not hesitate to say that any boy that does not appreciate the efforts of Colonel Jones and take into consideration the sacrifices that he must make in order that such things as mentioned above are made possible then that boy would not appreciate a good home because what else can we call our school but a home where everything that is reasonable and right is done for the good of the boy.

BAKERY

The boys are given good wholesome bread and plenty of it. Also pies, cookies, doughnuts, cinnamon rolls, baking powder biscuits and corn bread.

The bakery turns out 260 loaves of bread every day besides the pastry and deserts that go with the different meals. The baker, Mr. Kaeser, is a man with years of experience and knows how to bake, what we mean is, that he can make his pastry and puddings taste good and at the same time do it with little expense.

Anyone that has done any baking at all can make good things to eat if he has plenty of material to work with and with no thought of saving, but it takes a good baker to bake good things and do with as little as possible and eliminate all waste and show the finished product a good one.

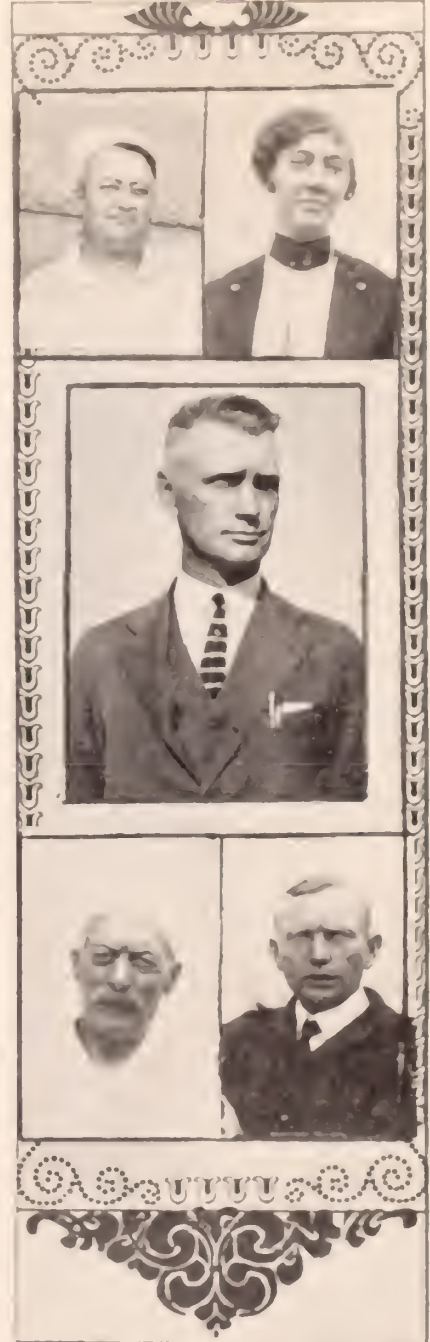
KITCHEN

The kitchen is the place where money can be saved or wasted. Mr.

Fisher the chef must be complemented on his efficient handling of this section of the Commissary Department. It is indeed a relief for a Commissary Officer to know that his cook is one that understands the word economy, and better still, the word save. So many good cooks do not really understand that a good cook is not only one who knows how to turn out tasting well cooked food, but one who is saving and is not wasteful. Many hundreds of dollars can be saved each year if wastefulness in the kitchen is held down to a minimum. But this can only be done if the cook is in harmony with the commissary officer for without the cook's cooperation the commissary officer has a hard row to hoe.

The present conditions and arrangements are very satisfactory, and we feel that all is being done to hold down the expenses of this department which are plenty high enough at the present time when food on the market holds at so high a figure.





COMMISSARY STAFF
Reading Left to Right

Officer's Dining Room

Hill, Stanley, Edmonds, Dicker, Cretzer,

Bakery

Rhodes, Mazza, George, Webb

Kitchen

Roberts, Nemelka, Halderman, Miller, Tucker, Frost

Boys' Dining Room

Murdoch, Bishop, Basin, Lusky, Harris, Donaldson,
Wardell, Gomer, Newell, Wigley, Shuber, Trull,
Logan, Groth, Adams, Lanari and Miltnerberger.

OFFICERS

Mr. Kaeser, Baker Mrs. Hagood, Supervisor of Social Activities, etc., Mr. Kalina, Commissary Mr. Fisher, Cook
Mr. Sites, Overseer



BOYS AT WORK IN THE BAKERY



THE BOYS AT WORK IN THE KITCHEN

Tailoring

THIS department, as many others in the school, serves a dual purpose, instruction and production for the needs of the school. This department is charged with the production of all clothing worn by the boys with exception of shoes and socks which are produced in the Shoe department. The department is a busy place as we are making an effort to improve gradually the appearance of the boys and keep their clothing on a higher standard of newness and repair.



This department gives employment to about ten boys in addition to the instructor and his assistant who has charge of all mending. The work of this department is large in both variety and volume. Besides the regular routine of making the ordinary clothing for the boys, the department has all kinds of extra demands made upon it to produce special articles for special purposes.

The tailor shop occupies one half of the upper floor of the new building which has just been completed.

The shop was moved into its present quarters about the first of September of this year. It was burned out in the fire which destroyed old Jarvis Hall two years ago and during the interim has been occupying temporary quarters in one of the family rooms.

The new building is well constructed, well lighted, heated and ventilated. It has approximately two thousand feet of floor space. The shop is equipped with ten electrical sewing machines of the

commercial shop type, a button hole machine and two electrical pressing irons. In addition to the work of making clothing, the boys are instructed in the care and upkeep of this equipment.

The following is a summary of the type of work done in the shop. Sponging and pressing cloth, shrinking, designing, laying out of materials drafting and cutting, making up, basting and stitching garments, garment finishing, pressing and mending. All cloth is purchased by the

bolt and before it is cut it must be sponged and pre-shrunk. It is then laid out on the cutting table and the patterns are laid on the cloth and marked to make use of every particle of cloth. This is one of the most important parts of the tailors trade for without economy of materials he would never be able to meet his expenses and to make a living in competition with others would be out of the question.

After the cloth is cut it is sent to different boys who perform certain operations and then pass the work on to other boys who carry on the work of completing the garment. This is in accordance with the factory method by which practically all the clothing is produced today. The boy is taught successively each operation involved in the making of every garment produced by the shop. In this way he learns the trade, a job at a time.

The following articles are regularly produced in the tailor shop. Pants, coats, shirts, caps, belts, undershirts, drawers, aprons, slippers, napkins, table cloths, handkerchiefs, towels, sheets, pillow cases, merit badges, night gowns, neck ties, pan holders, waiters uniforms of white duck (pants and coats,) caps for cooks and bakers, window curtains and shades, sport shirts.

All of the above articles are also mended and in addition the department is required to mend and alter many other articles such as sport clothing, sweaters, blankets and many others.

The following table of production is taken from the October report of the tailor shop.

Goods produced during the month of October 1926.

Tailoring

Night Shirts	155
Shirts, Work	160
Undershirts	250
Drawers	310
Pillow Cases	161
Handkerchiefs	310
Caps, Work	110
Belts, Cloth	100
Napkins	250
Slippers, Cloth Prs.	60
Towels	15
Window Curtains	24
Aprons	12
Waiters Jackets	6
Laundry Press Covers	4
Dresser Scarfs	2
Table Cloths	2

MENDING AND DARNING

All garments needing mending are sent direct from the laundry to the mending department to be repaired before being returned to the companies. Mrs. Humphreys has charge of this work and has two boys to help her, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. Besides the garments of the boys, this department mends all table and bed linen. All clothing is kept neatly mended and although a garment may be very much patched and re-patched it is never ragged.

In the course of a day's work this department will often mend as many as two or three dozen garments. Parents who have growing boys at home can appreciate the task of mending clothing for two hundred and fifty of them.

All stockings are sent from the laundry to the darning class to be inspected and darned if they need it. This work is directed by Mrs. Nannie Mathews who has eight boys in the morning and four in the afternoon to help her. Every sock having a hole in an unauthorized

place is placed on a last and very carefully darned so that the darned place will not chafe the foot. This requires very careful work and close supervision.

The boys change socks twice a week. This means that every week the darning class must handle five hundred pairs of socks. Not all of these need darning each week but by far the larger part require some mending. This keeps the boys and their instructor busily engaged at all times.



MRS. HUMPHREYS, Tailoress
MRS. MATHEWS, Seamstress

TAILOR SHOP STAFF

Reading from right to left:

S. Schwartz, H. Hubbard,
P. Clark, F. Miles, F. Miles,
V. Gallwick, M. Smock and
R. Leach.

Mr. W. J. Blackburn, Instructor.

Engineering

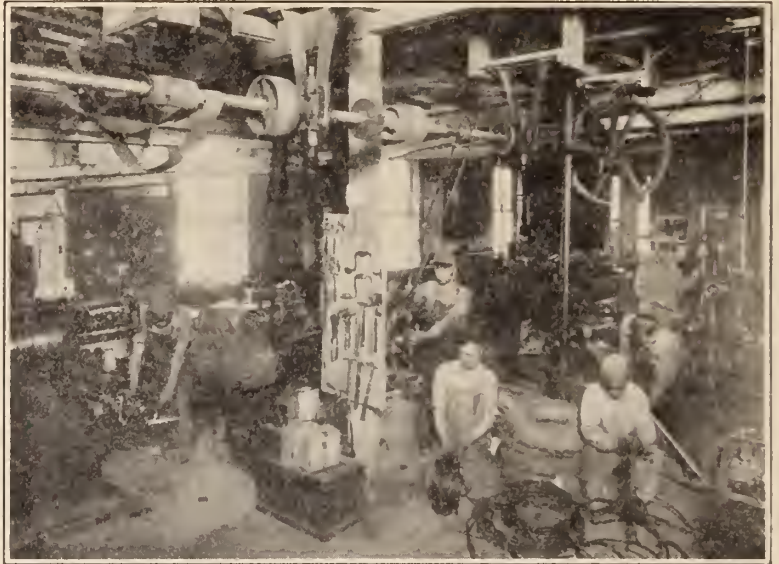
THE electrician's trade is a new one and one that has a very bright future due to the rapid growth of the use of electricity to replace other means of lighting, and for power purposes.

The school affords a fine opportunity for a few boys to learn this useful trade. We have now five boys who are engaged exclusively in electrical wiring. They are required to do practically all types of wiring that will ever be required of an electrician working for an electrical distributing company, except high line work.

About a year ago the fire inspectors reported that practically all of our wiring was in a dangerous condition. Since then a force of boys under an instructor has been kept busy rewiring the various buildings to remedy this defect and do away with the fire hazard. The principal types of work done have been; new wiring in new construction, new wiring on old construction, removal and replacement of old wiring, tapping and extension of old wiring, installation of safety switches and fuse boxes, installation and repair of telephone lines and instruments. This work has had an especially good instructional value due to the fact that planning and laying out of the work has been a component part of the job in each case.

All wiring done has been with the modern metal conduit system in accordance with the recommendations of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. This work has been done at a very small expense and at a great saving to the state. The value of the work cannot be computed in money as its chief value is in increased safety for lives and property.

This department was organized



December 20th, 1925. No record of the work that had been done before that time is available. Since the organization of this department our work has been that of rewiring and repairing the different buildings in so far as possible to bring them up to the standard required by National Board of Fire Underwriters. We have overcome the greater of the fire hazards, but have not been able to make a complete job on account of the lack of funds. Following is a list of the buildings that have been rewired or worked on. Many repair jobs have been made during this time. But as they are of only minor importance we will not list them with this report.

OUTSIDE LIGHTING SYSTEM

Several new arc-lights have been installed at various points about the campus. These lights were needed badly and a good many dark corners were made bright by these installations.

GARAGE

This building is now within the

requirements of the Underwriters Code. The old knob and tube system has been removed and a complete job of conduit has been installed. The old system of turning on all lights to gain the use of one light for use with a portable cord for car repairing is now a thing of the past. A main line three way receptacle has been installed to serve as a light for bench work and for portable cord use. This receptacle works independent of the main lighting system.

ICE PLANT

The wire for the motors of the ice plant is a complete job of conduit. This corresponds with both the Factory Inspectors requirements as well the Fire Underwriters. Safety boxes have been used for the switching and the fuses.

BULL BARN

This building has been without lights of any kind. In order to see to feed cattle during the winter months it was necessary to carry a lantern or flashlight. Three drop lights have been installed, all ac-



Officers— from top to bottom, Mr. J. H. Doud, Mr. W. Burnell, Mr. R. Coorough, Mr. Frank Waters.
 Engineering Staff— from right to left: C. Reyes, M. Solis, W. Hornbeck, V. Sommers,
 E. Smoot, J. Wilson, R. Thomas, C. Von Bergen, D. Pierce,
 J. Cutshaw, T. Whittemore, E. West, F. Cirullo.

Engineering

cording to code requirements.

GYMNASIUM

This building has been rewired from top to bottom. The lighting arrangement of the upper floor is such that shadows are at a minimum.

INTER-PHONE SYSTEM

It was necessary to remove all old wire, and reinstall what was serviceable, and replace with new wire where necessary in order to put the system in working order. In all we handled about 25,000 ft. of wire.

TUNNEL SYSTEM

The main line wires have undergone a complete overhauling. Wires are now properly hung and free from danger of short circuits. Surface cabinets with control switches and conduit have been installed from main tunnel thru all sub tunnels to buildings. As the school continues to grow some of this wire will have to be removed and larger wire installed to carry the load.

HORSE BARN

Before rewiring this building, an inspection showed it to be one of the greatest fire hazards we had. All wiring was of the open type. It could hardly be called the knob and tube system because both knobs and tubes were conspicuous by their absence. Wires were covered with chaff and hay to a depth of six and eight inches. A complete job of conduit has been installed with a double fuse system.

FIRE HOUSE

This Building, built in three sections, has an individual switching system for each section. A light has been installed in front of the section used for housing the fire fighting equipment, where a red

light is kept burning all night.

CHAPEL BUILDING

1. Basement store-rooms. A complete job of conduit has been installed with a switching and fuse system for each section. The old open type wire was in very dangerous condition. 2. Kitchen, Serving-room, O. D. R. and Bakery attic. This attic was in about as dangerous condition as could be possible and not have a fire. Wires had been "thrown" in without thought of knob or tube. This has all been rewired with conduit and loom. The attic job is complete, but the wires to all wall lights and switches are of the open type. Lack of funds made it necessary to leave them as they are. It would be necessary to remove the plaster from the walls to install conduit. 3. Chapel Attic. This attic has been completely rewired with BX armored cable. Owing to the close quarters in which we had to work it was almost impossible to use conduit here. BX is recommended for this particular kind of work. All wires leading to the wall lights and the switches are of the open type. Owing to the lack of funds, for replastering, it was quite impossible to finish this building as it should have been. 4. Moving picture booth. The old open flame carbon type lamp house has been discarded for the newer and more up-to-date Mazda type lamp house. The carbon type was very dangerous both for the high rate of current and the open flame. A fused control switch, mounted in surface cabinet has been installed where the operator has full control of his machine at all times.

COTTAGE "A"

This building is wired with the knob and tube system, but is in fairly good shape. Plans have been

made to rewire with conduit and BX all open or exposed wire. In order to make a complete job it will be necessary to remove the plaster from the ceiling and walls. This cannot be done at this time on account of lack of funds.

COTTAGE "B"

This building has been partially rewired with conduit and BX, but cannot be entirely finished until such a time that more funds are available. This is one of our oldest buildings, and the present wiring is very poor. The attic over the dormitory has been rewired with conduit and BX, but all switch wires and main leads that are now concealed in the walls should be removed, and replaced with conduit.

COTTAGE "C"

Conduit has been installed in the basement, recreation room and to the dormitory. That part of the building used as Officers quarters has not been wired on account of lack of funds.

COTTAGE "D"

The wire in this building is in fairly good shape. It is wired with the knob and tube system and would be safe for several years, but would recommend that it should be rewired with conduit to make our fire hazard less.

COTTAGE "E"

This building is wired to comply with all code requirements.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

This building should be completely rewired from basement to attic, but owing to lack of funds, it is impossible to do that at this time.

Athletics

Play is universal. Today play exists as a highly organized institution which is being promoted and fostered by the public as a whole. Within our cities and in particular the larger, the demand for playground space or recreational centers is a problem. It has so many true benefits to the growing boy that make up his life, then on, when manhood has arrived, he continues life with a certain amount of play—in fact, it is bound to come out of every one of us in some form or another. The courts of the land—prominent educators—businessmen have agreed that there are less delinquency from centers that have well organized play-grounds.

Our work here gives one a true conception of the boy—it is noted most frequent that our boys have never played much—they hardly understand what standards of organized play demand—tho after the big thought has been brought home, we find boys that really out-do their high school competitor with a clean brand of sport. Since we have made athletics and play a part of our work with the boy in the making—we are in demand by high schools and church organizations. That gives us a high type of competition that is needed, in fact it really gives us a real "school spirit" and one generally finds in athletics that standards are developed for the good of the school they represent. Nothing tends more to make all of us happy and contented when work and play is used as a part of our training.

During the summer months we put over a number of games for the small boy—giving a part of the day for those activities—then we carried the larger boy over with a mixed assortment of games—some we

found rather hard to please—but as a whole the movement was successful. Then came the swimming, which each boy in school enjoyed more than could be told.

Major Sports, Football, Baseball, Basketball, Track, Soccer and Volley Ball are gaining a strong footing with our boys, and the high



MR. GEO. ARMITAGE
Athletic Director

standards set by our teams makes us feel that we are succeeding with the boy that really has not had the proper environment before coming here to our school. Our football season just closed gives us something to feel justly proud over, in that their sportsmanship conduct was given credit by all the high schools that opposed us.

At this time we are engaged with our basketball schedule which

seems to keep all the boys in school interested in their team. Then again we are not merely using only a small group—but are trying to give each boy an equal opportunity to play and learn basketball—in fact, carrying on a real sports program for all.

Our program for the coming year will be doubled with activities for the boys who comes to us for training—we will have the following named physical education features: Calisthenic Drill—Wand Drill—Figure—Marching—Misc'l Games—Mass Athletics—Swimming—Major Sports—Football—Basketball—Baseball—Track—Soccer—Volleyball—Military Drill.

TEAM RECORDS

Baseball—August
Games Won Lost
8 5 3

Football
Games Won Lost
15 9 6

Basketball
Games Won Lost
15 13 2

Total Games Played 38
" " Won 27
" " Lost 11

George F. Armitage,
Athletic Director





BASEBALL TEAM

From left to right:

C. Potts, H. Stanley, A. McCloud, M. Adame, H. Fletcher, F. Jennison,
E. Ortiz, O. Alexander, J. Martinez, B. Lucero, Coach Geo. F. Armitage,
Center kneeling, Col. C. D. Jones, Superintendent and Mascot, Buddy.





Athletic Dressing Room



FOOTBALL TEAM

From left to right:

1st. Row. Stanley, Darden, Washington, Wilfong, Gregorich, Smoot, Alexander, Coach Geo. F. Armitage.

2nd. Row. Fletcher, McCloud, Wardell, Hoback, Capt.

3rd. Row. Weeks, Belcher, George, Hubbard, Cumrine, Smock, Hornback, Turner.



BASKETBALL TEAM

Left to right: First Row— Coach Armitage, H. Long, O. Alexander, R. Belcher, A. Wardell (Capt.), E. Hornbeck, M. Alterson, J. Doran, Mgr. Second Row— G. Wilfong, E. Wright, R. Lee, H. Stanley, E. Ortiz, M. Long. Third Row—T. Kelly, F. Sanchez, L. Dennis, J. Mora.



A VOLLEY BALL GAME



MISCELLANEOUS GAMES



CALISTHENICS EXERCISES



INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL AT GOLDEN, COLORADO

Band

WE are justly proud of our band which is one of the best boys' bands in the state. The State Industrial school has long been famed for its band and the present band is no exception to the general rule except in that it may be better than some the school has had in the past. It is perfectly safe to state that the present band is as good as any the school has yet produced.

The band renders a very valuable service to the school. It furnishes music for all of our parades and for drill during the summer, for chapel and other entertainments, at football and other games, and gives numerous concerts during the summer months. Music is one of the prime requisites for human existence and is as necessary for complete living as are food and drink. Realizing its importance for the welfare of the school, the authorities have always loyally supported the band and given it every encouragement. With our present efficient band we feel satisfied and repaid for all the effort and expense required to keep it up to its present standard.

In addition to furnishing music for the school, the band offers to many boys an opportunity to gain a musical education which would be impossible for them to get in any other way. Music gives an outlet for self-expression that satisfies the boy as nothing else could do. We consider the band one of the most important departments in the school both from the educational standpoint and from the recreational.

The excellence of our band is testified by the number of invitations our boys get to play for outside agencies.

The following is a partial list of the activities of the band outside of



Arthur Blush,	A. Wardell,	M. Alterson,	G. Reynolds
G. Wilfong,	J. Bland,	I. Levine,	V. Sommers,
G. Gaul,	Mr. L. C. Sickler, (Band Master)	C. Baker,	S. Schwartz,
S. Decker,	W. Major,	R. Shelton,	J. George,
F. Miles,	C. Von Bergen,		
E. West,			

the regular school program.

Participated in music week
Denver 1926.

Led the parade of the Com-
munity Chest Workers Denver,
1926.

Played for Chamber of Com-
merce banquet to launch the
Community Chest drive in Golden.

Gave concert in Lafayette.

Concerts in Golden.

Played at Harvest Festival in
Arvada.

Furnished music for various
community Service Clubs.

Every place the band has appear-
ed it has aroused enthusiastic praise
for its performance.



Construction

THE State Industrial School at Golden, is located on rising ground at the south of, and overlooking the City of Golden. The site is an ideal one, having natural drainage, both on the surface and subdrainage, as surface soil is underlaid by beds of gravel. The splendid view of Golden, and the valley between North and South Table mountains on the east, and the mountains on the west always elicits admiration from visitors to the school.

The principal buildings are arranged on three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth side of which was formerly occupied by the old building known as Jarvis Hall, which was destroyed by fire three years ago. This site is being reserved for the proposed shops building, described elsewhere.

These buildings are eleven in number and are designated, either by the purpose for which used, or by the letter designation of the Company occupying the building.

On entering the grounds by the main driveway, the visitor first passes the newest of the Company buildings, that is known as "E" building. This was built three years ago. It is of gray brick, with roof of tile. It has basement, first and second floors and attics. It was originally intended for the use of two companies of smaller boys, separate quarters for each being provided. However owing to the lack of a proper school building, it has been found necessary to use the building for school purposes. The basement, or rather semi basement being occupied as living quarters by Company "E", about sixteen of the smallest boys in the school. Not being especially designed for school purposes, the building is not ideal for school use,



CONSTRUCTION FORCE

Left to Right: L. Gomez, B. Penny, J. Martinez, D. Hudson, D. Johnson H. Woods, E. Maldonado, Col J. C. Taylor, Supt. of Construction, J. Darden J. Martin, R. Lujan, J. O'Brian, M. Adame. Bottom Row — PAINT SHOP FORCE: E. Wright, Mr. A. Parrot, Instructor, F. Jennison, F. Calder.

Construction

but must be used so until a properly designed school building is provided.

The next building on the east side of the quadrangle is known as "D" building. It is also of gray brick and tile roof. It was built about sixteen years ago, and is of about the same general dimensions as "E" building. The basement is used as a general living room for the boys of the Company. Here are located lockers for uniforms and clothing, shower baths, lavatories and toilets. The first floor contains a recreation room for the boys and the officers quarters. The second floor is divided into dormitories with a central hall. Upper or attic story has several smaller rooms, used as quarters or other purposes.

The next building is on the south side of the quadrangle, and is known as "C" building. This was built about thirty-five years ago. It is of red brick with corrugated iron roof. It has a basement, which is used for general purposes as all Company basements.

The first floor has recreation room for boys, and quarters for officers. The second floor has large dormitory occupying entire floor space.

This building with the exception of the recreation room, has ceilings of corrugated iron. These ceilings are unsuited for buildings of this type, as they become open at the joints and provide harborage for undesirable pests. Their removal and replacement by hard plaster is recommended, and funds for this purpose are requested, in the next appropriation.

"B" building is the next in line. It was built about the same time as "C" and is of the same general

type with the exception of the basement, which has no partitions. A bathroom has been constructed outside of the old walls, taking the place of the showers which occupied part of the space in the basement room, and kept the floors continually wet.

The first and second floors are the same as Company "C" and the same conditions as to ceilings exist. In this dormitory as in "C" a step

and room for committee meetings of the social council and other committees of the student body. The second floor has dormitories and central hall. The attic has rooms used as officers quarters and other purposes. This building is occupied by the older boys, none in this Company being under sixteen years of age.

During the past months this building has been thoroughly



NEW BUILDING FOR LAUNDRY AND TAILORING

has been taken in the right direction for the purpose of pest elimination. All wooden window casings have been replaced by plaster during the past summer.

The next building on the south side is known as "A" building. It is of grey brick, with tile roof and was built about twenty years ago. It has basement, first and second floors and attic. Basement is used for same purpose as others. The first floor has well equipped recreation room, reading room, library

renovated and painted, and is now looked upon as the model building on the "Hill" as the school is known locally.

The building at the west end of the line is the chapel building. It is of buff brick with tile roof and is twenty-two years old. There is a full basement, and first and second floors. The basement contains store rooms for supplies, both commissary and quartermaster. The third portion of basement is occupied by the shoe shop where



Construction

both manufacturing and repair work is carried on. The other half contains refrigerating plant, etc. and is used as an adjunct to the kitchen.

The first floor has: kitchen, serving room, bakery, student, and officers dining rooms. These, with the exception of bakery are floored with white tile and are airy, clean and sanitary.

The second floor has the chapel or assembly room used for assembly purposes of all kinds. It has a motion picture projector and screen, shows being given twice weekly. It has a seating capacity of 150 on main floor and 120 in galleries.

On the western side of the quadrangle is the gymnasium building, erected over thirty years ago. It is of red pressed brick inside and out. The roof is of shingles. Main floor is equipped for basketball. There is a full basement above ground, except at the south end and portion of the east side. This has recently been remodelled and now contains commodious store rooms for quartermaster and other supplies. These occupy two thirds of floor space. The remaining third is fitted up with shower baths, toilets and lockers, for use of the athletic department, and another part is fitted up for general use. A covered stairway gives access to the gymnasium. The roof of this building is in very poor shape and should be replaced. The walls should be plastered with cement inside, and stuccoed outside. An appropriation of \$1,500.00 is included in the budget for repairs for the next two years.

The laundry building is next in prolongation of this side of the quadrangle. It has just been com-

pleted, and has basement and upper floor. It is built of field boulders picked by boys of school, on Green Mountain, which form outer face. These are laid in cement mortar backed by concrete. The roof has wooden trusses and purlins, close sheathing covered with Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles.

The basement has four rooms. One is on the east side running full length of building, and twenty feet wide, is used as a pipe fitting and plumbing shop. A small room is used as a garage. Another on N. W. corner 24 ft. by 20 ft. is used as dry cleaning shop. It is fitted with approved modern equipment and is fireproof. The fourth room is 42 ft. by 30 ft. and is fitted up for general purposes. All floors are of concrete.

The upper floor is divided into two rooms. The one on the east side is 67 ft. by 20 ft. has oak floor, plastered walls and ceiling. It is used as the tailor shop, and is well equipped with electrically driven machines.

The west room 67 ft. by 30 ft. has a reinforced concrete floor, hard plastered walls, and ceiling. This is used as the laundry, where all laundry work for the school is done. It is a model of its kind, being fully equipped with the most approved types of machinery. The erection of this building, by students of the school under supervision gives a splendid opportunity to give instruction in various branches of the construction department. The cost of this building was defrayed by the funds derived from the insurance carried on the building destroyed by fire.

The next building is the oldest now standing on the school grounds. It is the boiler house and contains

four boilers used to generate steam for heating, cooking and laundry purposes.

This building is of brick, with wooden trusses and corrugated iron roof, with coal sheds on the north side. The building is in poor condition, is too small for the purposes for which it is used. The roof trusses are too close to the tops of boilers, and constitute a fire risk, in fact they have recently been on fire. The fire was discovered in time and extinguished.

Professor Hunter, of the engineering department University of Colorado, recently reported on conditions of this building, and recommended its replacement by a new building.

At the south east corner of the boiler house is a hatchway. On opening this and looking down, the visitor would see a flight of steps. These lead down into what is known as "The Tunnel." This runs south from the boiler house to the chapel building, where it branches, one branch running to the east until it reaches "D" building, the other and smaller branch runs west to the corner of the gymnasium, then south under the print shop, to the hospital. The first or main section is 9 ft. by 6 ft. The easterly branch is 7 ft. by 5 ft., while the western branch is 6 ft. by 4 ft. to the gymnasium, smaller on its way to the hospital.

These tunnels have walls, arched roof and floor of concrete, and were constructed by boys of the school under competent supervision. All electric wiring, high and low pressure steam lines for cooking and heating and water mains are in tunnel, which renders repair work comparatively easy.

Construction

Standing alone, and facing the east is the administration building of grey brick and tin roof, containing on the ground offices for the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, Record Clerks etc. The upper floor is used as a residence for the Superintendent and family. This building was built over thirty years ago, and while suitable for offices, is not ideal for residence purposes. Some time in the future, a separate residence building, apart from business associations should be built.

The hospital is to the south of the gymnasium. It was built a few years ago, and is an attractive looking building covered with kelistone stucco, with tile roof. A sun porch is needed for patients recuperating during convalescence. This should be located in space on south west corner. An appropriation for this purpose is requested.

Between gymnasium and hospital are two small buildings of brick, covered with stucco, and having roof of corrugated iron. The larger of the two is used as the printing office, where students are taught the art of printing. It is the birth-place of this and all other issues of this paper.

The smaller building contains fire department tool and fuel houses.

To the east of the boiler house is an old building used as officers quarters, basement being used as the paint shop.

This completes the word picture of the quadrangle, which is laid out in lawns and flower beds. Cement walks connect all buildings and the main road follows the line of buildings to the administration building, thence between gymnasium and print shop to garage and farm

buildings.

Following the road towards the farm buildings, the visitor's attention is attracted by a large iron stand pipe or storage tank. This is the distribution and storage tank for the water supply of the school. Water is pumped from a well on the grounds, which furnishes ample water for all uses.

The garage building is built of concrete blocks to match barns for horses and dairy cattle. An addition (60 ft. X 16 ft.) for repair shop work has just been built. This was greatly needed, as the floor space in the original building did not give sufficient room to carry on work necessary.

The horse barn is south of the garage, and is of concrete block face with concrete backing. Floors are of concrete as also are stall partitions. The building is in good condition with the exception of the upper wooden floor, which is used for storage of fodder, it needs repairing.

The Dairy barn is on rear of horse barn and is of cement block face and concrete backing. A modern milk room and a feed storage room have recently been built on east end of this building. Everything here is in excellent condition, with the exception of a few minor changes on stanchions etc., which will be completed when opportunity offers.

South of this barn are commodious sheds for cattle and horses. These have been built during the past few months, replacing old ramshackle sheds that had outlived their usefulness. The new sheds are occupying three sides of a quadrangle, each 120 ft. in length. They are substantially built, roofed

with corrugated iron, and fill a long felt want.

About 100 yards south of the cattle barns are the poultry and hog houses. These are of wood, with composition roofing. They have recently been thoroughly repaired, and will probably serve their purposes for some time. An appropriation sufficient to remodel these buildings is requested for the next biennial period.

The well, previously mentioned is located in the garden to the north west of the campus. It was designed and built in 1905-06, by the present Superintendent of Buildings. It is practically an underground reservoir being 100 ft. long 44 ft. wide and 40 ft. deep. The walls are built of stone from sand stone ledges in clay beds adjoining the school property, backed by concrete and are about 20 ft. high. The pump room is at the south end of the well, is also underground, built entirely of concrete. It is ventilated by a skylight, and by two air shafts, also of concrete at the north end of the well. The whole of this work, excavating, masonry etc., was done by the boys of the school, under supervision.

The source of the water is a bed of sand about 14 in. thick between two beds of clay. The flow comes from the west, and as there is no possible chance of surface contamination, the water is of excellent potable quality, free from organic matter. It is free from alkali, but as the flow crosses the lime ledges, located west, there is lime in solution, providing good bone building matter.

The measured daily flow at the time of completion of the well was 750,000 gallons.

Construction

In order that funds appropriated for the repair and upkeep of buildings already in use, and the erection of new buildings may be efficiently and economically expended, the department of construction was created during the past year. The head of this department known as Superintendent of Buildings & Grounds, is charged with the duty of directing and supervising all work connected with repairs and upkeep of buildings, all new construction, and also acts in a supervisory and advisory capacity to the electrical and engineering sub-departments.

This is the first time in the history of the school that work of this character has been co-ordinated and carried on in a business like way or manner. Responsibility is now centered, and the amount of repair and replacement work carried on since the appropriation for repairs was made available, fully justifies the creation of this department.

At present masonry, carpentry, painting, plumbing, and steam-fitting work is being carried on under competent leadership. Twenty to twenty-five boys are working in the various branches and thus given an opportunity of acquiring practical knowledge of these useful trades, that will be of advantage to them later in life.

A VISION OF THE FUTURE

Looking forward, ten or fifteen years, those interested in the school have a vision of the future. They see on the site of the building destroyed by fire, a modern shop building, 260 ft. by 50 ft. Constructed of field stones, gathered from the hills, and placed in the wall by students of the school, it stands a monument to their industry.

To the east, completing the quadrangle, stands a modern school building, designed especially for the purposes for which used, and not a makeshift, as is the one in use at the present time. The basement has recreation room properly equipped, and other accessories. The acoustic properties of the spacious assembly room or auditorium are perfect, while the rooms are all well lighted and thoroughly ventilated. The building is named after the donor, one of Colorado's foremost citizens, who thus showed his interest in the saving to the State and nation, of young manhood which otherwise might have gone to waste.

On the knoll west of the concrete road to Golden and overlooking the garden, stands the residence for the Superintendent and his family providing quarters away from the administration building.

On the south side of the parade ground, is a well equipped and roomy building 150 ft. by 50 ft. built of the same materials as the shops, having truss supported fire-proof roof. This building is used as the gymnasium for play purposes by the smaller boys, and also for assembly for detail in inclement weather. Here also physical drills and calisthenics are practiced during the winter, when outdoor drill is impossible. Since this building was put in use, round shoulders and hollow chests are things of the past, and a sound mind in a sound body has resulted.

Prolonging the line formed by the school building, "E" and "D" cottages is "F" cottage, the newest of the company buildings, especially designed for the purpose. A large airy dormitory for 50 beds occupies the upper floor. The absence of

wooden trimmings is at once noted. Steel window frames, hard plastered ceilings and walls, etc., render elimination of undesirable pests easy. The building is fireproof, and so built that beds and bedding are easily removed for purposes of airing.

On the slope facing the Denver-Golden road, and quite a distance removed from other buildings is a cottage of the bungalow type. This was built especially for boys whose mentality is sub-normal. A man and wife, especially fitted to care for boys of this type, live in the cottage and have charge. Boys in this class are completely isolated from the rest of the population, and a problem, that for many years worried those in charge has thus been solved.

The new boiler house built on the site of the old one matches the laundry building and shops in appearance, being built of the same material. The boilers equipped with automatic stokers are in excellent shape, and the saving in fuel alone, has fully justified the outlay.

Visiting the farm buildings he will find them, clean, sanitary and a model of their kind. In addition to a well housed and kept dairy herd, he will find a splendid flock of chickens, housed in a scientifically planned building, and a hog ranch, where the raising of hogs for breeding and market purposes is carried on. These two latter industries are a source of profit and also afford opportunities for instruction to the students, who may desire to make farm work their life object.





ONE OF THE SHOWER BATH ROOMS

The School News Year Book

What Judge Ben B. Lindsey Says

The days of the old time Reform School in Colorado are past. There was a time when we had an old time prison, run by old time methods and based purely upon punishment and vengeance. Such was the State Reform School when I first came in touch with it. Today, we have an up-to-date, first class, State Training School for Boys. A great deal was done through the long, constructive administration of the late Mr. Fred L. Paddelford. The improvement and growth has been steady and continuous and has now reached a high point of efficiency under the present Superintendent, Col. Claude Decatur Jones.

In industrial work and athletics, in music, art and general education the School, even with its many handicaps, is making great progress and is entitled to our congratulations which I am heartily extending in this word for the Year Book.

There is not in the State of Colorado a school of greater importance to the people than the State Training and Industrial School at Golden. It must be remembered that it is called upon to deal with the most handicapped and unfortunate of our youth. Therefore it is entitled to even greater equipment, consideration, charity, understanding and assistance from the people than any other educational institution. I believe that the School will receive all of this when its work, its problems, its difficulties and its fine record are better understood. I sincerely trust that the Year Book will have a wide circulation and bring the school cheer, encouragement and good will to which it is so worthily entitled.

Ben B. Lindsey.

Our State Song

COLORADO

Dreaming of Colorado, Out in the golden west,
Dreaming of hills and valleys, Where there is peace and rest,
Deep in my heart there's a longing, Just for a sight of you,
I know you're always waiting, I know you're always true.

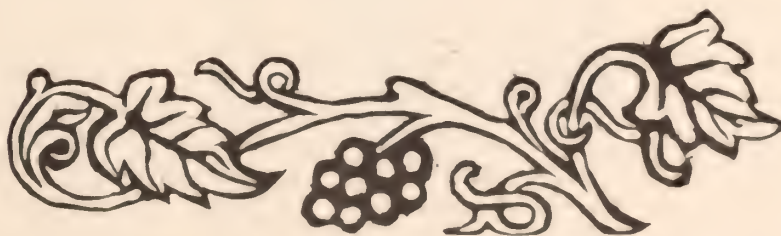
Chorus

Colorado, Colorado, I love you,
Paradise forever lies 'neath skies of blue,
In the sunshine or in shadow, ever new,
Colorado, Colorado, I love you.

Beautiful Colorado, Land of my golden dreams,
Garden of sun-kissed mountains, Home of the silv'ry streams,
All thru the world I have wandered, Leaving you far behind,
Now that my heart is lonely, I've wakened just to find.

Chorus

Colorado, Colorado, I love you,
Paradise forever lies 'neath skies of blue,
In the sunshine or in shadow, ever new,
Colorado, Colorado, I love you.



Hospital

THIS department has a modern, well equipped building, capable of handling 28 bed patients. These beds are divided among five rooms affording ample opportunity to segregate and isolate boys of different ages and with different ailments; especially is this of great value in cases of contagious diseases. The baths and four toilets are situated ideally so as to afford perfect isolation when desired.

Beside the ward rooms the hospital contains a large, roomy well lighted and equipped operating and dressing room; a drug room; serving kitchen, comfortable recreation room; hospital boy attendants room and the nurse's quarters of 2 rooms and a bath.

The building is new and situated apart from other buildings. It is well ventilated and so constructed as to remain cool on hot summer days and well supplied with heat on cold days. That it is a comfortable place to stay is evidenced by the constant effort of the boys to be admitted as patients on the slightest pretext.

The personnel, not counting those cooperating from other departments, consists of one physician, two nurses and two hospital boys. The hospital boys are selected with great care from among the enrollment of the school and are allowed extra credits for their ability and the confining features of the work.

The physician makes daily visits to the hospital—holds sick call, examines cases confined to the hospital, makes routine examinations and inspections and is available for call at any hour. A nurse is on constant duty day and night; as are also the hospital boys, except during periods of recreation.

The administrative duty of the physician comprises those duties which see to the correct functioning



DR. E. W. KEMBLE.
Attending Physician



MRS. E. SHOCKLEY,
Residence Nurse

of the hospital and its personnel, and to the care of the disposition of the sick and injured and to the routine examinations, etc. His advisory capacity makes him available to the superintendent for advice on questions dealing with general sanitation, disposition of special cases, quarantine restrictions, etc.

The menus are so arranged as to form well balanced rations, conducive to good health as evidenced by the comparative rarity of gastrointestinal disorders, and the universal gain of weight among the boys as shown by our record charts of weights and measurements.

To illustrate the individual attention a boy receives from the standpoint of his health, it will be best to follow his course from his entrance to his discharge.

After passing through the main office in the administration building, he is brought to the hospital where he is made to take a real bath and then fitted out in the school uniform. He is then given a complete examination which takes in the family, past and present history. Anything in the family history which might have a bearing upon the boy's condition is carefully looked into. Most important of these being, of course, syphilis, tuberculosis and insanity. Past illnesses and injuries are noted and the remaining results determined. A history of recent exposure of contagious diseases is sought in every case.

Then a full examination is given and all defects noted and the treatment indicated. Most common among these would be operations for diseased tonsils and the services of an eye specialist for defective eyes and a dental surgeon for bad teeth. The examination of the boy

Hospital

includes measurements of muscular development, weight and height. His examination is recorded in duplicate—one copy being retained in the hospital and one is sent to the office to be filed with the boy's other school records.

After the examination the boy is kept in isolation for two weeks as a safe guard to the other boys in school against him bringing in any contagious diseases. During this time he is vaccinated against small pox, and inoculated against diphtheria. No anti typhoid inoculations are given as that disease simply does not exist in the school.

Not all boys can be kept isolated as sometimes crowded conditions prevent and as our hospital is not a prison a very unruly boy, or one who evidences an inclination to go "absent without leave" must be detailed to his company if there is nothing suspicious in his history. After two weeks he is detailed to his company where he is assigned his schooling and work. He is privileged to report to the hospital every day on sick call or at any time during the day if an emergency arises.

Every three months each boy is given a physical examination and the condition of existing or new defects noted; his gain in height and weight tabulated. If there is not a proper gain recorded, the reason and remedy therefore is sought.

These quarterly examinations are made until the date of his discharge when he is examined again and if there is nothing for which he should be held for treatment he is released. These quarterly examinations are recorded and and every time he is admitted to

the hospital the date of his entrance, cause for admission and date of discharge are entered on his hospital card. A separate card containing his inoculations and vaccine record is also kept.

The Colorado General Hospital very kindly cooperated with us in tonsil, eye and major surgery work and two dentists in Golden handle the dental work unless parents have a preference of a Denver surgeon, in which case the superintendent allows as much privilege in choice as is compatible with the proper administration of the school.

A boy at the school gets as much, if not more out door work and play as the average boy at home. At the same time he is not overworked nor forced to overstudy. He gets three square meals a day; a good place to sleep; good clothing and schooling and a training which is more than many get at home.

The incidence of illness among so many boys of this age is very small. At the first of the year there were nine cases of scarlet fever; since then there has not been a single case of any contagious eruptive disease. Not even a case of measles or chicken pox during the entire year, and this among boys of the age most susceptible to them. The scarlet fever cases were mild and the epidemic was stamped out by drastic quarantine methods. Officers were not allowed to go or come. Two dormitories separate from the hospital were commandeered (one for cases of scarlet fever and one for suspects or contacts) and even the companies were segregated.

As illustrative of the work done at the hospital during the year 1924-5 and irrespective of the usual

routine examinations, the following condensed list is offered.

5,931 boys received in line at sick call; this makes an average of 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ boys each day and the complaint ranged from simple scratches, cuts and colds to more severe wounds and illnesses. No record is made of the various complaints on sick call. If they are severe, the boy is held in the hospital and a hospital record kept.

166 boys were admitted to the hospital as patients. The average stay in the hospital was 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ days, making a total number of work or school days lost on account of illness 622 $\frac{1}{2}$ which is a very low percentage. These 166 cases were divided as follows.

- 9 scarlet fever.
- 13 Fractures (Colle's of wrist, 8 small bones of hand, 3 nose.)
- 36 were injuries (cuts, burns, etc.)
- 23 tonsils and tonsillectomy.
- 54 La grippe.
- 7 Gastro-intestinal disturbances.
- 3 Pulmonary tuberculosis.
- 6 Venereal (4 gonorrheal urethritis, 2 syphilis.) (These all occurred in Federal prisoners. All but two returned to the jurisdiction of the court which sent them here.)
- 1 Pneumonia.
- 1 Epilepsy.
- 13 Miscellaneous.
- 48 boys made from one to five trips to dental doctors.
- 8 boys had their tonsils removed at the Colorado General Hospital.
- 12 boys were examined and fitted with glasses.



*Ward of the Hospital
at the University of Chicago*

Harry Isenberg

THIRTY THREE years ago a new boy arrived on the hill whose name was Harry Isenberg. He was a little fellow but alert and active. He was a regular boy and engaged in the pranks of the boys. Also he had his share of trial and tribulation. After a year or more had passed he "graduated", that is, he was paroled and went home.

Today "Harry" is one of Denver's most successful and respected business men. His career has been entirely self made and he has been unassisted except by the cooperation, encouragement and faith of his wife. With all his success in life he is not ashamed of having received his education here but rather, is proud of it.

Just before Christmas he visited the school and was shown through the various departments. He stopped to talk with many of the boys about their troubles and their hopes. Every where he had a word of encouragement and cheer. He spoke to the boys about the time when he was one of them and remarked constantly on the wonderful improvements he noted every where. The principal improvement he said was in the boys themselves, in their attitudes and outlook, their cheerful dispositions and spirit of contentment.

When Harry left here he secured a job in a dry cleaning establishment in Denver. After gaining some experience in this and other shops he finally set up in business for himself. His wife had also had experience in the cleaning business and so in the new venture they worked side by side.

When he opened his first tiny shop on Broadway where the Model Cleaning Works now stands he did not have enough capital to

pay even a months rent in advance but had to wait till the end of the month. He was persistent and industrious and was able to meet the payment when the month ended. Working together he and his wife gradually built the business up until it was prosperous. Gradually it expanded until he finally purchased

1. If you are ambitious you can succeed.

2. The world needs a lot of good cooks. They build monuments to good cooks in France.

3. There is not much to success but a good deal of hard work and some good common sense.

4. It is easier for an optimist to succeed.

5. I can't think of any reason why a boy from your school should not make good.

6. Life is what you make it; it's what in you that counts.

the site and built the plant now occupied by the Model Cleaners. Since then his business interests have expanded and broadened until he is today rated with the leading business men of the city.

A man like Mr. Isenberg is a great inspiration and help to the school. He inspires the boys with his example and points the way to success. He is the living proof that the boy need not leave hope behind all who enter here. To the officers and administration he is an inspiration for he points out the possibilities of service and accomplishment for all who labor here.

His interest in the school and in the boys and their problems is of great benefit to all. Many boys will be inspired to ambition and true success by his example and by his kindly friendliness.

Mr. Isenberg has taken several boys from the school and given them jobs and helped them along over the first weeks and months after parole, the most difficult period in a boys life. He has also written a number of letters to boys encouraging them.

Mr. Isenberg gave one of the cottages a pool table for a Christmas present and when several of the boys wrote to thank him he promptly answered every letter. One of them is printed below.

January 19, 1927

Gilbert W. Gall,
State Industrial School for Boys,
Golden, Colorado

Dear Gilbert

I have received your nicely written letter. I am certainly glad to know that you boys have the pool table and are enjoying it. I hope you will be successful in getting the barber chair also.

You state that you are intending to become a musician and have your own orchestra some time. If this is your ambition I believe you can do it and perhaps win fame and fortune for yourself like Paul Whiteman. He was a Denver boy too, you know. If your father is a musician he can probably help you considerably.

I must certainly compliment you on your penmanship. In these busy days it is not everyone who can write well. It is quite an accomplishment.

I shall surely be glad to see all of you boys again as soon as it is possible for me to do so. I enjoyed my visit to the school just before Christmas very much.

Sincerely,

H. N. Isenberg

Historical Sketch

BY - C. HUSCHER

WHEN the legislature of 1881 created an act to establish an Industrial School in Colorado no one probably expected it to grow into an institution that we see today. Our Superintendents of the early days had a hard time to make ends meet.

The schools at that time were confined to the three R's; no trades were taught and the work on the farm and departments was performed in the crudest manner.

At first, twenty acres on a barren hill was all we could boast of; later, about forty acres were secured where gardening was carried on successfully. From this small beginning we have today an institution second to none in the United States for its size and standing.

In the spring of 1889 the institution was still a barren hill; a single boxelder tree was the only green thing to be seen in the summer. Two large buildings of antiquated architecture housed about one hundred boys and twenty-six girls—the boys in one building and the girls in the other. School was taught before breakfast, again for about an hour in the afternoon and another hour or so after supper.

No conveniences existed at that time. The boys had to take their weekly baths in half barrels, which were used during the week for washing clothes. The laundry work consisted of putting the clothes in these half barrels and pounding them with what was called a "pounder". This "pounder" consisted of a 6" X 6" X 1' piece of lumber sawed in such a manner that four short legs projected from the under side. A hole was bored in the top to insert a broom handle and with this implement the process of cleaning

clothes was performed, quite differently from what one sees today.

There were no electric lights; all the lights were the old coal oil lamps which required daily attention to give enough light to navigate through the several apartments of the buildings. What a cry of joy went up when the first electric light was turned on — something never to be forgotten.

All the buildings were heated with stoves; these were dangerous to say the least. Continual vigilance was required, especially on windy nights to keep buildings from burning down and endangering the lives of the occupants. No water supply was available to cope with even the smallest blaze. Our main supply of water was pumped into a small reservoir consisting of a hole in the ground lined with rock — the water being pumped into it from the Golden water works at night. There was no pressure and but very few pipes conveyed this water to the buildings.

A single sidewalk of plank was in front of the main building where the boys had their quarters and one of brick ornamented the building where the girls lived. Smaller buildings were scattered throughout the grounds.

The barns and corrals were where Company "A" is now located possibly a little further east. The buildings were nothing but sheds and if a boy got as far as the barns he was looked upon with suspicion. A few horses and cows were all the live stock that could be boasted of.

There was no real transportation between Denver and Golden. The Colorado & Southern Railroad was the only means of going to or from

the Institution and as the passenger depot was on the north side of Clear Creek, there were but few visitors except those who came via carriages, buggies or wagons; quite a contrast from the present facilities of electric and paved roads, to say nothing of automobiles.

The planting of the grass and trees was started about 1890 by Dorus R. Hatch, the second Superintendent. Buildings were improved, cement sidewalks were constructed, boiler house erected, fruit trees and berry bushes planted, printing introduced and many other movements started for the betterment of the school.

From this time on the school has grown to its present efficiency. To Fred L. Paddelford who was Superintendent for many years, is due much credit for building up the institution to its present high standard. During his service the chapel, Company "A", "D" and "E" buildings were erected. The campus was improved by lawns, trees, sidewalks and flowers. The finest water system in Colorado completed, hospital remodelled, barns erected, registered stock purchased and innumerable other projects started and completed.

Much credit is also due to all the members of the Board of Control for their counsel and guidance in all these projects; also to the Legislatures, Governors and all State Officers who have always been only too willing to help in the great work of aiding the erring and unprivileged boy to become a good, noble and respected citizen.

Our motto should be: "Do the best you can, and when you do the best you can, you can do better;" — homely, but true.





NIGHT OVERSEERS

Left to right:- Mr. L. R. Johnson, Head Overseer;
Mr. F. C. Roberts, Mr. Wm. M. Kirk, Mr. C. Haskell.

Color Guard



